

Application Program

H20-0241-2

1130 Commercial Subroutine Package

(1130-SE-25X), Version 2

Program Reference Manual

The IBM 1130 Commercial Subroutine Package is for IBM 1130 users with a knowledge of FORTRAN. The package is not intended to make FORTRAN a complete commercial language, but to supply commercial capability to users of IBM 1130 FORTRAN.

This manual is a combined user's, operator's, and system manual.

Third Edition

This edition, H20-0241-2, is a major revision of, and obsoletes, H20-0241-1.

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INTRODUCTION

The IBM 1130 Commercial Subroutine Package enables the FORTRAN user to perform the basic functions of commercial programming. It provides the following commercial capabilities:

1. Floating dollar sign and asterisk check protection
2. Alphameric move and compare operations
3. Reading unformatted records
4. Complete input/output character editing, with zone punch manipulation
5. Variable-length decimal arithmetic

The package is modular in design and consists of the following subroutines:

ADD - variable-length decimal add

A1DEC - conversion from A1 format to decimal format

CARRY - resolve carries in a decimal field

DECA1 - conversion from decimal format to A1 format

DIV - variable-length decimal divide

EDIT - edit a data field

FILL - fill a variable-length area with a specified character

GET - extract a data field from an input area

ICOMP - compare two variable-length decimal data fields

IOND - wait until all input/output operations are finished

KEYBD - accept characters from the keyboard

MOVE - move a variable-length alphameric data field

MPY - variable-length decimal multiply

NCOMP - compare two variable-length alphameric data fields

NSIGN - test a sign or modify a sign

NZONE - test a zone or modify a zone

PACK - conversion from A1 format to A2 format
 PRINT - overlap the printing of a line on the 1132 Printer
 PUNCH - punch a card on the 1442 Card Read Punch
 PUT - place a variable in an output area
 READ - read a card on the 1442 Card Read Punch
 SKIP - skip the carriage or space lines on the 1132 Printer
 STACK - select the next card to the alternate stacker on the 1442 Card Read Punch
 SUB - variable-length decimal subtract
 TYPED - overlap the typing of a line on the console printer
 UNPAC - conversion from A2 format to A1 format
 WHOLE - truncate the fraction of a real number

The 1130 Commercial Subroutine Package is designed for an IBM 1130 with 8,192 words of core storage, with card input/output, with or without the 1132 Printer, and with or without the disk storage drive.

The subroutines are written in both 1130 FORTRAN and the 1130 Assembler Language as follows:

<u>FORTRAN</u>	<u>Assembler Language</u>
ADD	IOND
A1DEC	PACK/UNPAC
CARRY	PRINT/SKIP
DECA1	READ/PUNCH
DIV	STACK
EDIT	TYPED/KEYBD
FILL	WHOLE
GET	
ICOMP	
MOVE	
MPY	
NCOMP	
NSIGN	
NZONE	
PUT	
SUB	

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

The 1130 Commercial Subroutine Package has been written to facilitate the use of FORTRAN in basic commercial programming. To accomplish this, six functions are required: (1) variable-length alphameric move, (2) variable-length alphameric compare, (3) edit, floating dollar sign, and asterisk check protection, (4) reading of unformatted records, (5) zone manipulation, and (6) variable-length decimal arithmetic.

These functions and more are supplied in the package.

The 23 subroutines making up the 1130 Commercial Subroutine Package are to be inserted in the FORTRAN execute deck or stored on the disk cartridge.

Timing for each routine is approximately 1 ms per character.

Since the routines are used in conjunction with FORTRAN and are written in FORTRAN, there are restrictions on the range of real variables. An extended precision real number must be between -1,000,000,000 and +1,000,000,000.

These restrictions do not apply to numbers in decimal format. There is no limit to the number of digits in a number that is in decimal format.

However, because the 1130 is a binary computer, a decimal fraction is not always equal to its binary equivalent. With real numbers, therefore, it is possible to have errors, called precision errors. These errors should appear in the low-order digit only. In one of the subroutines, PUT, the user has the option to half-adjust, which means that if one additional digit is carried, precision errors should not affect the results.

Therefore, the limits on a real number, dollars and cents, are:

Minimum	-1,000,000.000
Maximum	+1,000,000.000

As can be seen, an additional digit is carried for precision. In addition, all real arithmetic operations should be performed in mills, not dollars. The decimal point may be placed when results are printed.

Again, these restrictions do not apply to numbers in decimal format. There is no limit to the number of digits in a number that is in decimal format. However, all calculations with decimal numbers should also be performed with an additional digit carried (mills) This does not make it difficult to half-adjust results.

The control statement ONE WORD INTEGERS must be used in the main program in order for the subroutines to work properly. The package is being distributed in extended precision. Therefore, the control statement EXTENDED PRECISION should be used. Instructions for converting the package to standard precision are included under "Modification Aids".

In many commercial applications it is customary to X-punch the units position of a credit or negative field. Because the 11-0 Hollerith combination is not recognized by the conversion routines with FORTRAN READs, it is necessary, when keypunching, to omit the 0-punch when an 11-punch is present in the same column. This is not a problem with cards produced by the 1130, which then serve as input to subsequent runs. Any control X-punches, in any positions, will not be recognized when the underpunched digit is a zero. "Not recognized" means that the character position is replaced with a blank. This is the case for both input and output when standard FORTRAN READs and WRITEs are used.

A 12-punch is not recognized by the conversion routines with FORTRAN when the underpunched digit is a zero. Therefore, a plus zero (12-0 Hollerith) will be expressed as only a 0-punch. For this reason, plus fields should be left unzoned rather than 12-punched in the units position.

When the input routines supplied with this package are used, this problem does not exist. All zone punches are recognized and are treated properly.

With one exception, all I/O devices must use either FORTRAN I/O exclusively or Commercial Subroutine Package I/O exclusively. The exception is as follows: if the console printer uses Commercial Subroutine Package I/O, only the 1132 Printer may use either FORTRAN I/O or Commercial Subroutine Package I/O.

Because most of these subroutines are written in FORTRAN, they facilitate machine independence and modification.

MACHINE AND SYSTEM CONFIGURATION

The minimum machine configuration required to execute the 1130 Commercial Subroutine Package is as follows:

1131, Model 1B
1442 Card Read Punch, Model 6 or 7

All devices supported by FORTRAN are supported in the same manner under the 1130 Commercial Subroutine Package. In addition, the following overlap capabilities are provided:

- Printing on the 1132 Printer is overlapped with all other operations.
- Card reading on the 1442 Card Read Punch, Model 6 or 7, is overlapped with code conversion.
- Printing on the console printer is overlapped with all operations except reading from the keyboard.

With one exception, all I/O devices must use either FORTRAN I/O exclusively or Commercial Subroutine Package I/O exclusively. The exception is as follows: if the console printer uses Commercial Subroutine Package I/O, only the 1132 Printer may use either FORTRAN I/O or Commercial Subroutine Package I/O.

In order to compile the subroutines, the minimum configuration is:

1131, Model 1A
1442 Card Read Punch, Model 6 or 7

These subroutines require certain parts of the IBM 1130 Subroutine Library (see "Core Allocation" in Appendix). Provided these subroutines are available at load time, the commercial subroutine package is usable with either the Assembler Language or the FORTRAN language.

INPUT/OUTPUT CONSIDERATIONS

In general, when using the FORTRAN READ for input of data from cards, paper tape or disk, the information should be read under A1 format.

In this manner, multiple record formats can be interrogated and the data extracted.

All of the subroutines expect data in A1 format, one character per word. Therefore, cards or paper tape that are read using the FORTRAN READ statement should be read under A1 format. Since disk READs are in core image form, the data on disk can be stored in either A1 or A2 format, A2 being preferable to conserve space. There are two routines in the package, PACK and UNPAC, to convert from A1 format to A2 format, and A2 format to A1 format, respectively. These may be used in conjunction with disk input and output.

An example of reading a card under A1 format is:

```
DIMENSION INCRD(80)

1    FORMAT(80A1)

IO=2

READ(IO,1) INCRD
```

Note that standard FORTRAN READ statements are not overlapped.

To write out data, which is one character per word, in A1 format, using the FORTRAN WRITE statement, A1 format should be used. If a field is purely a FORTRAN variable, the output of a line that contains this variable and information stored in A1 format may be as follows:

```

                DIMENSION INFA1(60)

1      FORMAT(F10.4,60A1)

                I=3

                WRITE(I,1) VAR,INFA1

```

where VAR is the FORTRAN variable, and INFA1 contains the A1, character, information. Again, note that standard FORTRAN WRITE statements are not overlapped.

A part of the 1130 Commercial Subroutine Package is devoted to overlapping input/output as much as possible. For example, consider the printing of one line on the 1132 Printer:

Using the standard FORTRAN WRITE, the printing is initiated and nothing else may occur while the printing is in progress. Using the PRINT subroutine in this package,

```
CALL PRINT(IOUT,1,120,ICH12)
```

the printing is initiated and control is returned to the user's program to execute the next statement. In this way, while printing is in progress, other operations can be going on.

The following table summarizes the overlap capabilities of this package:

<u>Device</u>	is overlapped	with <u>Function</u>
Card reader		Conversion from card codes to A1 format
Console keyboard		Nothing
Card punch		Nothing
Console printer		Anything but keyboard
1132 Printer		Anything

When using any of the I/O routines in this package, the user must always place the statement CALL IOND before any STOP or PAUSE.

This will ensure that all interrupts for I/O operations have been serviced.

The use of these subroutines will speed up most commercial data processing jobs on the 1130.

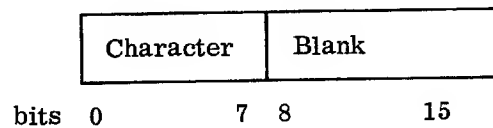
With one exception, all I/O devices must use either FORTRAN I/O exclusively or Commercial Subroutine Package I/O exclusively. The exception is as follows: if the console printer uses Commercial Subroutine Package I/O, only the 1132 Printer may use either FORTRAN I/O or Commercial Subroutine Package I/O.

SUBROUTINE PARAMETER CONSIDERATIONS

The subroutines manipulate arrays. The data contained in these arrays may be in one of three different formats: A1 format, A2 format, or decimal format.

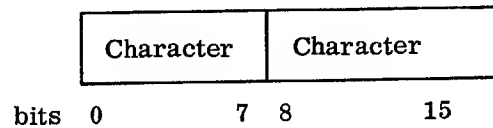
A1 format means that there is one character per 1130 word, left-justified.

A1 format:



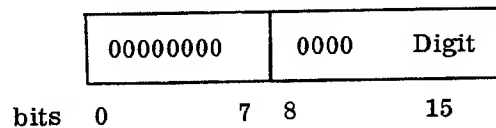
A2 format means that there are two characters per 1130 word.

A2 format:



Decimal format means that there is one decimal digit per 1130 word, right-justified.

Decimal format:



The requirements for each subroutine are as follows:

<u>Subroutine</u>	<u>Format of data before processing</u>	<u>Format of data after processing</u>
ADD	Decimal format	Decimal format
A1DEC	A1 format	Decimal format
CARRY	Decimal format	Decimal format
DECA1	Decimal format	A1 format
DIV	Decimal format	Decimal format
EDIT	A1 format	A1 format
FILL	Decimal constant	A1 format
GET	A1 format	Real variable
ICOMP	A1 format	Greater than, equal to, or less than zero
IOND	None	None
KEYBD	A1 format	A1 format
MOVE	A1 format	A1 format
MPY	Decimal format	Decimal format
NCOMP	A1 format	Greater than, equal to, or less than zero
NSIGN	Decimal format	Integer variable
NZONE	A1 format	Integer variable
PACK	A1 format	A2 format
PRINT	A1 format	A1 format
PUNCH	A1 format	A1 format
PUT	Real variable	A1 format
READ	A1 format	A1 format
SKIP	Decimal constant	None
STACK	None	None
SUB	Decimal format	Decimal format
TYPED	A1 format	A1 format
UNPAC	A2 format	A1 format
WHOLE	Real variable	Real variable

DETAILED DESCRIPTIONS

This section gives the general format and a description of each routine. Each description contains format, function, parameter description, detailed description, example, errors, and remarks. The function describes the capabilities of the routine. The parameter description explains in detail how the parameters, variables, and constants should be set up. The detailed description tells exactly what the subroutine does and how it should be used. Examples are given as an aid to the programmer. Certain specification and input errors may occur when using the package, and these are explained. The remarks section describes some peculiarities of the routine. Further information may be obtained from the flowcharts and listings.

ADD

Format: CALL ADD(JCARD,J,JLAST,KCARD,K,KLAST,NER)

Function: Sums two arbitrary-length decimal data fields, placing the result in the second data field.

Parameter description:

JCARD - The name of a one-dimensional integer array defined in a DIMENSION statement. This is the array which is added, the addend. The data must be stored in JCARD in decimal format, one digit per word.

J - An integer constant, an integer expression, or an integer variable. This is the position of the first digit to be added (the left-hand end of a field).

JLAST - An integer constant, an integer expression, or an integer variable, greater than or equal to J. This is the position of the last digit to be added (the right-hand end of a field).

KCARD - The name of a one-dimensional integer array defined in a DIMENSION statement. This is the augend, the array which is added to. It will contain the result in decimal format, one digit per word.

K - An integer constant, an integer expression, or an integer variable. This is the position of the first digit of KCARD (the left-hand end of a field).

KLAST - An integer constant, an integer expression, or an integer variable, greater than or equal to K. This is the position of the last character of KCARD (the right-hand end of a field).

NER - An integer variable. Upon completion of the subroutine, this variable indicates whether arithmetic overflow occurred.

Detailed description: The corresponding digits, by place value, of JCARD and KCARD, are summed and placed back in KCARD. This operation is from left to right, with both fields being right-adjusted. Next, all carries are set in order. If overflow occurred, it is indicated by NER being equal to KLAST. NER must be initialized and reset by the user. More detailed information may be found in the ADD flowchart and listing.

Example: DIMENSION IGRND(12),ITEM(6)

 N=0

 CALL ADD(ITEM,1,6,IGRND,1,12,N)

Before:

IGRND	000713665203
	↑ ↑ ↑
Position	1 5 10

ITEM	102342
	↑ ↑
Position	1 5

 N=0

After:

IGRND	000713767545
	↑ ↑ ↑
Position	1 5 10

 ITEM is unchanged.

 N=0

The numeric data field ITEM, in decimal format, is ADDED to the numeric data field IGRND, also in decimal format. Note that the fields are both right-justified. The error indicator, N, is the same, since there is no overflow out of the high-order digit, left-hand end, of the IGRND field.

Errors: If the KCARD field is not large enough to contain the sum, that is, if there is a carry out of the high-order digit, the error indicator, NER, will be set equal to KLAST, and the KCARD field will be filled with 9s.

If the JCARD field is longer than the KCARD field, nothing will be done and the error indicator will be equal to KLAST.

Remarks: Conversion from EBCDIC to decimal is necessary before using this subroutine. This may be accomplished with the A1DEC subroutine.

The length of the JCARD and KCARD fields is arbitrary, up to the maximum space available.

The arithmetic performed is decimal arithmetic, using whole numbers only. No decimal point alignment is allowed. For this reason all numbers should have an assumed decimal point at the right-hand end. Dollars and cents calculations should be performed in mills so that half-adjusting, when necessary, will not be difficult. This is illustrated in the following example:

Add \$1,776.00 to \$2,000.07.

\$1,776.00 in mills is 1776000.

\$2,000.07 in mills is 2000070.

Adding, the sum is 3776070.

Half-adjusting in the mills position yields 3776075.

Using the EDIT subroutine, the result will be \$3,776.07.

Note that the error indicator is not reset by this subroutine. It is the responsibility of the user to initialize and reset the error indicator.

A1DEC

Format: CALL A1DEC(JCARD,J,JLAST,NER)

Function: Converts a field from A1 format, one digit per word, to decimal format, right-justified, one digit per word.

Parameter description:

- JCARD - The name of a one-dimensional integer array defined in a DIMENSION statement. This is the name of the field that will be converted. Originally, this field must be in A1 format, one character per word.
- J - An integer constant, an integer expression, or an integer variable. This is the position of the first character of JCARD to be converted (the left-hand end of a field).
- JLAST - An integer constant, an integer expression, or an integer variable, greater than or equal to J. This is the position of the last character of JCARD to be converted (the right-hand end of a field).
- NER - An integer variable. This variable will be equal to the position of the last invalid (nonnumeric or nonblank) character encountered, except for the JLAST position, which may contain a sign.

Detailed description: The subroutine operates from left to right. Each character is checked for validity (digit or blank). Blanks are changed to zeros. If a character is invalid, the error indicator, NER, is set equal to the position of the character. If the character is valid, it is converted to decimal format and right-justified using the formula

$$\text{Decimal digit} = (\text{character} + 4032) / 256$$

When all characters have been converted, the decimal field is signed. More detailed information may be found in the A1DEC flowchart and listing.

Example: DIMENSION IFLD(20)

N=0

CALL A1DEC(IFLD,7,17,N)

Before:

IFLD	A	b	B	b	C	b	D	b	E	b	F	b	b	b	b	b	b	b	0	b	7	b	1	b	3	b	6	b	6	b	J	b	E	b	N	b	D	b
	↑						↑												↑																		↑	
Position	1						5												10																			20

N=0

After:

IFLD	AbBbCbDbEbFb0000071366I EbNbDb									
	↑		↑		↑	↑		↑		↑
Position	1		5		10	15		20		

N=0

Before execution, the field is shown in A1 format, the character followed by a blank. Therefore, the field to be converted is

bbbb071366J

After execution, the field has been converted, as is evident. There were no invalid characters in the field, since N is the same.

Errors: If an invalid character (nonnumeric or nonblank) is encountered, the error indicator is set equal to the position of that character, and processing of the field continues.

Remarks: When the error indicator has been set, the character indicated is the last invalid character. There may be other invalid characters in the field, occurring to the left of the character noted.

Zone punches are used, at times, to indicate conditions (switches). These zones can be removed with the NZONE subroutine. Following is an error routine to correct errors of this type:

```
Main Line
.
.
.
1  CALL A1DEC(IFLD,J,JLAST,N)
   IF(N) 2,2,3
2  Continue Main Line
.
.
.
3  Error Routine
   CALL NZONE(IFLD,N,4,N1)
   N1=0
   CALL A1DEC(IFLD,N,N,N1)
   IF(N1) 5,5,4
```

```
4      STOP 999

5      CALL DECA1(IFLD,J,JLAST,N)
      N=0
      GO TO 1
```

When an error of this type occurs, N will be greater than zero. Control would go to statement 3. Using the NZONE routine, the zone is removed (if not a special character). The invalid character is now converted with the A1DEC routine. If the character is still invalid, control goes to statement 4 and the program will STOP. If the character is now valid, it has been converted and control goes to statement 5. However, there may have been other invalid characters. Therefore, at statement 5 the field is converted back to A1 format and control returns to statement 1, where the field is again converted from A1 format to decimal format. This process continues until a truly invalid character (special character) is encountered, or until the field is converted with no errors.

Note that the error indicator is not reset by this subroutine. It is the responsibility of the user to initialize and reset the error indicator.

CARRY

Format: CALL CARRY(JCARD,J,JLAST,KARRY)

Function: Resolve all carries within the specified field and indicate any high-order carry out of the field. This routine will not normally be called by the user.

Parameter description:

- JCARD - The name of a one-dimensional integer array defined in a DIMENSION statement. This is the field that will be interrogated for carries. The data must be in decimal format.
- J - An integer constant, an integer expression, or an integer variable. This is the position of the first digit of JCARD (the left-hand end of a field).
- JLAST - An integer constant, an integer expression, or an integer variable, greater than or equal to J. This is the position of the last character of JCARD (the right-hand end of a field).
- KARRY - An integer variable. This variable will contain any carry out of the high-order position of the JCARD field. If there is no carry, KARRY will be set to zero.

Detailed description: The routine operates from right to left, examining the low-order digit first. The digit being examined is divided by ten. Since only integers are used, the quotient of this division is the carry in that digit. Ten times the carry is subtracted from the digit. If the digit is now negative, ten is added to the digit and one is subtracted from the carry. At this point, or if the resultant digit was positive, the next digit to the left is examined. First, the carry from the previous digit is added to this digit. Then the process for the first digit, starting with division by ten, is carried out. When all digits have been examined, from JCARD(JLAST) to JCARD(J) inclusive, the final carry is set and the routine terminates. More detailed information may be found in the CARRY flowchart and listing.

Example: DIMENSION NUMB(10)
 CALL CARRY(NUMB,1,10,N)

Before:

NUMB	00	72	6	$\bar{27}$	$\bar{51}$	$\bar{81}$	11
	↑			↑		↑	
Position	1			5		10	

N=22

After:

NUMB	0	7	2	3	3	5	0	2	1	1
	↑		↑		↑					
Position	1		5					10		

N=0

After an arithmetic operation the condition of the NUMB field is as shown at "Before". The third, fifth and eighth positions appear as shown, because multiple arithmetic operations have generated them. The object of the CARRY routine is to resolve this type of problem.

Notice that a 1 has been borrowed from the seventh position to resolve the -8 condition. Similarly, a 3 has been borrowed from the fourth position, and the 7 from 72 has gone into the second position.

Errors: None

Remarks: This routine is used by the other routines in this package as a service routine. In general, the user need not call this routine, since all carries are resolved by the arithmetic routines themselves (ADD, SUB, MPY, DIV).

DECA1

Format: CALL DECA1(JCARD,J,JLAST,NER)

Function: Converts a field from decimal format, right-justified, one digit per word, to A1 format, one character per word.

Parameter description:

- JCARD - The name of a one-dimensional integer array defined in a DIMENSION statement. This is the name of the field that will be converted. Originally, this field must be in decimal format, one digit per word.
- J - An integer constant, an integer expression, or an integer variable. This is the position of the first digit of JCARD to be converted (the left-hand end of a field).
- JLAST - An integer constant, an integer expression, or an integer variable, greater than or equal to J. This is the position of the last character of JCARD to be converted (the right-hand end of a field).
- NER - An integer variable. This variable will be equal to the position of the last digit of JCARD which was negative or greater than 9, except for the JLAST position, which can be negative (sign).

Detailed description: The subroutine operates from left to right. First the sign is determined. Then each digit, starting with JCARD(J), is converted to A1 format using the formula

$$\text{Character} = 256 \text{ (decimal digit)} - 4032$$

When all digits have been converted, the field is signed. More detailed information may be found in the DECA1 flowchart and listing.

Example: DIMENSION IFLD(20)

N=0

CALL DECA1(IFLD,7,17,N)

Before:

IFLD	A	b	B	b	C	b	D	b	E	b	F	b	0	0	0	0	7	1	3	6	6	1	E	b	N	b	D	b
	↑						↑						↑				↑				↑				↑			
Position	1						5						10				15								20			

N=0

After:

IFLD	AbBbCbDbEbFb0b0b0b0b7b1b3b6b6bJbEbNbDb
Position	1 5 10 15 20

N=0

Before execution the field is shown in decimal format. The field to be converted is

00000713661

After execution, the field has been converted to A1 format, as is evident, the character followed by a blank. There were no invalid digits in the field, since N is the same.

Errors: If an invalid digit (not 0 to 9, inclusive) is encountered, the error indicator is set equal to the position of that character, and processing of the field continues.

Remarks: When the error indicator indicates an error, the digit indicated is the last invalid digit. There may be other invalid digits in the field, occurring to the left of the digit noted.

These errors should not occur, since the arithmetic routines (ADD, SUB, MPY, and DIV) will resolve carries. However, if this does happen, the user's program should indicate (possibly by STOPing) that this has occurred.

Note that the error indicator is not reset by this subroutine. It is the responsibility of the user to initialize and reset the error indicator.

DIV

Format: CALL DIV(JCARD,J,JLAST,KCARD,K,KLAST,NER)

Function: Divides one arbitrary-length decimal data field by another, placing the quotient and remainder in the dividend.

Parameter description:

- JCARD - The name of a one-dimensional integer array defined in a DIMENSION statement. This array is the divisor. The data must be stored in JCARD in decimal format, one digit per word.
- J - An integer constant, an integer expression, or an integer variable. This is the position of the first digit of the divisor (the left-hand end of a field).
- JLAST - An integer constant, an integer expression, or an integer variable, greater than or equal to J. This is the position of the last digit of the divisor (the right-hand end of a field).
- KCARD - The name of a one-dimensional integer array defined in a DIMENSION statement. This array, the dividend, will contain the quotient and the remainder, extended to the left, in decimal format, one digit per word.
- K - An integer constant, an integer expression, or an integer variable. This is the position of the first digit of the dividend (the left-hand end of a field).
- KLAST - An integer constant, an integer expression, or an integer variable, greater than or equal to K. This is the position of the last digit of the dividend (the right-hand end of a field). This is also the position of the last digit of the remainder.
- NER - An integer variable. Upon completion of the subroutine, this variable indicates whether division by zero was attempted, or whether the KCARD field is not long enough.

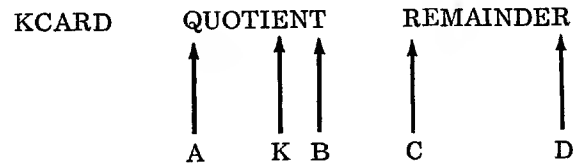
Detailed description: First the signs are cleared from both fields and saved. Then the KCARD field is extended to the left the length of the JCARD field (JLAST-J+1), and filled with zeros. If the KCARD field will be extended below KCARD(1), NER will be set equal to KLAST and the routine will be terminated. Next, the JCARD field is scanned to find the high-order significant digit. If no digit is found, the error indicator NER is set to KLAST, and the result is the same as the input. When a digit is found, the division begins. It is done by the method of trial divisors:

1. The high-order digit of the divisor is used as the trial divisor.
2. The trial divisor is divided into the next high-order digit of the dividend to generate a digit of the quotient.
3. The digit of the quotient is multiplied by the trial divisor.
4. This product is subtracted from the corresponding number of digits in the high-order portion of the dividend.

5. As long as the result is positive, the quotient digit is the next digit in the quotient. A return is made to step 2.
6. When the result is negative, the product from step 3 is added back to the dividend, 1 is subtracted from the quotient digit, and the new quotient digit is placed in the quotient as the next digit. Finally, the signs are generated for the quotient and remainder and the sign is replaced on the divisor.

The quotient will be located in the KCARD field. The subscript of the first digit of the quotient will be $K-(JLAST-J+1)$, and the subscript of the last digit of the quotient will be $KLAST-(JLAST-J+1)$.

The remainder will also be located in the KCARD field. The subscript of the first digit of the remainder will be $KLAST-JLAST+J$, and the subscript of the last digit of the remainder will be $KLAST$.



A is the position whose subscript is $K-(JLAST-J+1)$.

K is the first position of the dividend, defined earlier.

B is the position whose subscript is $KLAST-(JLAST-J+1)$.

C is the position whose subscript is $KLAST-(JLAST-J)$.

D is the position whose subscript is $KLAST$.

More detailed information may be found in the DIV flowchart and listing.

Example: DIMENSION IDVSR(5),IDVND(15)
 N=0
 CALL DIV(IDVSR,1,5,IDVND,6,15,N)

Before:

IDVSR	00982
	↑ ↑
Position	1 5
IDVND	ABCDE0007136673
	↑ ↑ ↑ ↑
Position	1 5 10 15
	N=0

After:

IDVSR is unchanged.

IDVND 000000726700479

 ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑

Position 1 5 10 15

N=0

The numeric data field IDVND has been divided by the numeric data field IDVSR, the remainder and quotient being placed in IDVND in reverse order (quotient followed by remainder). Note that the IDVND field has been extended to the left the length of the IDVSR field, five positions.

Errors: If division by zero is attempted, the only action is that KCARD is extended and filled with zeros. The error indicator indicates that division by zero was attempted (NER=KLAST).

If there is not enough room to extend the KCARD field to the left, NER will again be set equal to KLAST, and the routine will terminate. None of the fields involved will be modified.

Remarks: Conversion from EBCDIC to decimal is necessary before using this subroutine. This may be accomplished with the A1DEC subroutine.

The length of the JCARD and KCARD fields is arbitrary, up to the maximum space available.

The arithmetic performed is decimal arithmetic, using whole numbers only. No decimal point alignment is allowed. For this reason numbers should have an assumed decimal point at the right-hand end. Dollars and cents calculations should be performed in mills so that half-adjusting, when necessary, will not be difficult. This is illustrated in the following example:

Divide \$166.75 by 36.25 hours to find the rate per hour.

\$166.75 in mills is 166750.

36.25 to three decimal places is 36250.

The units in the division are mills per one-thousandth of an hour. The answer is desired in mills per hour, so if the numerator is multiplied by 1000, the units will be mills per hour.

Dividing yields a quotient of 4600 and a zero remainder. Half-adjusting yields the rate of 4605 mills per hour or \$4.60 per hour.

Space must always be provided in the KCARD field for expansion. The first position of the dividend, K, must be at least $J_{LAST}-J+1$ positions from the beginning of KCARD. For example, if JCARD is seven positions, 1 through 7, the dividend in KCARD, must start at least seven positions ($7-1+1=7$) from the beginning of KCARD. This would have K equal to 8.

EDIT

Format: CALL EDIT(JCARD,J,JLAST,KCARD,K,KLAST)

Function: Edits data from one array into another array, which contains the edit mask.

Parameter description:

- JCARD - The name of a one-dimensional integer array defined in a DIMENSION statement. This array contains the data to be edited, called the source field, one character per word, in A1 format.
- J - An integer constant, an integer expression, or an integer variable. This is the position of the first character of JCARD to be edited (the left-hand end of a field).
- JLAST - An integer constant, an integer expression, or an integer variable, greater than or equal to J. This is the position of the last character of JCARD to be edited (the right-hand end of a field).
- KCARD - The name of a one-dimensional, integer array defined in a DIMENSION statement. This is the array into which data is edited; it contains the edit mask before editing begins, stored one character per word, in A1 format, and is called the mask field.
- K - An integer constant, an integer expression, or an integer variable. This is the position of the first character of the edit mask (the left-hand end of a field).
- KLAST - An integer constant, an integer expression, or an integer variable, greater than K. This is the position of the last character of the edit mask (the right-hand end of a field).

Detailed description: The following table gives the control characters for editing, the characters used to make up the mask, and their respective functions:

<u>Control Character</u>	<u>Function</u>
b (blank)	This character is replaced by a character from the source field.
0 (zero)	This character indicates zero suppression and is replaced by a character from the source field. The position of this character indicates the rightmost limit of zero suppression (see description of operation below). Blanks are inserted in the high-order nonsignificant positions of the field.

Control CharacterFunction

(decimal)	This character remains in the mask field where placed. It is considered a significant character and may not be zero-suppressed.
, (comma)	This character remains in the mask field where placed. However, if zero suppression is requested, this character will be removed if it is to the left of the last character to be zero-suppressed.
CR (credit)	<p>These two characters can be placed in the two rightmost positions of the mask field. They are undisturbed if the source field is negative. (If the source field is positive, the characters C and R are blanked out.) In editing operations, a negative source field is indicated by an 11-zone over the rightmost character. Whether CR is blanked out or not, no data will be edited into these positions when CR is present, but rather into the edit characters to the left.</p> <p>The letters C and R may be used in the remainder of the edit mask, where they will be treated as normal alphabetic characters, without being subject to sign control.</p> <p>Only the R character is checked, so the C character may be any legal character, and it will be treated as described.</p>
- (minus)	This character is handled similarly to CR in the rightmost position of the mask field.
* (asterisk)	This character operates the same as the 0 (zero) for zero suppression, except that asterisks rather than blanks are inserted in the high-order nonsignificant positions of the field, providing asterisk check protection.
\$ (floating dollar sign)	This character has the same effect as the 0 (zero) for zero suppression, except that a \$ is inserted to the left of the first significant character found, or to the left of the position that stopped the zero suppression.

The operation of the edit routine may be described in five steps:

1. Characters are placed in the mask field from the source field, moving from right to left. The characters 0 (zero), b (blank), * (asterisk) and \$ (dollar sign) are replaced with characters from the source field. No other characters in the mask field are disturbed.

2. If all characters in the source field have not been placed in the mask field before the end of the mask field is encountered, the whole mask is set to asterisks and editing is terminated.
3. CR (credit) and - (minus) in the rightmost positions of the mask field are blanked if the source field is positive (does not have an 11-zone over the rightmost character).
4. The zero suppression scan starts at the left end of the mask field and proceeds left to right, replacing zeros (0), blanks (b's), and commas (,). The last position replaced will occur where the zero suppression character was located, or one position to the left of where a significant character, not zero (0), blank (b), or comma (,), occurs. If the zero suppression character was an asterisk (*), the replacement character is an asterisk. Otherwise, the replacement character is a b (blank).
5. If the zero suppression character was a dollar sign (\$), a dollar sign is placed in the last replaced position in the zero suppression scan.

In order for the edit routine to work correctly and as described, five rules must be followed in creating the mask field:

1. There must be at least as many b's (blanks) in the mask field as characters in the source field.
2. If the mask field contains zero (0), asterisk (*), or dollar sign (\$), zero suppression will be used and the first character in the mask field must be a b (blank).
3. The mask field must not contain more than one of the following, which may appear only once:

0 (zero)

* (asterisk)

\$ (dollar sign)

4. If the rightmost character in the mask field is an R, the next character to the left must be a C, in order to edit with CR (credit). Both characters will be blanked if the source field is positive. If the rightmost character in the mask field is - (minus), it will be blanked if the source field is positive.
5. All numeric, alphabetic, and special characters may be used in the mask field. All characters that do not have special meaning will be left in their original position in the mask field during the edit.

More detailed information may be found in the EDIT flowchart and listing.

Example: There are two common methods for creating a mask field:

	<u>Method 1</u>	<u>Method 2</u>
	DIMENSION MASK(10)	DIMENSION MASK(10)
1	FORMAT(10A1)	MASK(1)=16448
	IN=2	MASK(2)=27456
	READ(IN,1)MASK	MASK(3)=16448
		MASK(4)=16448
		MASK(5)=23360
		MASK(6)=19264
		MASK(7)=16448
		MASK(8)=16448
		MASK(9)=--15552
		MASK(10)=--9920

The first method, and by far the shorter and simpler, is to read the mask field in from a data card. Note that each character requires a word of core storage. The second method is to create the mask field using the FORTRAN arithmetic statement. Still another method for creating the mask field is by using the FILL routine. These last two methods make use of the decimal equivalents of EBCDIC codes as listed in the Appendix.

The table of examples below illustrates how the EDIT routine works:

<u>Source Field</u>	<u>Mask Field</u>	<u>Result</u>
00123D	bb,bb\$.bbCR	bbb\$12.34bb
00123M	bb,bb\$.bbCR	bbb\$12.34CR
00123M	bb,bb\$.bb-	bbb\$12.34-
00123D	bb,bb\$.bb-	bbb\$12.34b
46426723	b,bbb,bb\$.bbCR	b\$464,267.23bb
00200P	b,bb*.bbCR	***20.07CR
082267139	bbb-bb-bbbb	082-26-7139
01234567	bbbb\$.bbCR	*****
0AB1234	bbbbbb\$.bbCR	b\$AB12.34bb
-12345	bb,bb\$.bb-	\$-,123.45b

Because the mask field is destroyed after each use, it is advisable to move the mask field to the output area and perform the edit function in the output area.

Errors: If the number of characters in the source field is greater than the number of blanks in the mask field, the mask field is filled with asterisks (*).

Remarks: If JLAST is less than or equal to J, only one character will be placed in the mask field.

In order to place a b (blank) in a specific position, the FILL routine may be used. In addition, the EDIT routine may be modified so that the & (ampersand) will indicate a blank in the position in which the ampersand is placed.

FILL

Format: CALL FILL(JCARD,J,JLAST,NCH)

Function: Fills an area with a specified character.

Parameter description:

- JCARD - The name of a one-dimensional integer array defined in a DIMENSION statement. This array contains the area to be filled.
- J - An integer constant, an integer expression, or an integer variable. This is the position of the first character of JCARD to be filled (the left-hand end of a field).
- JLAST - An integer constant, an integer expression, or an integer variable, greater than or equal to J. This is the position of the last character of JCARD to be filled (the right-hand end of a field).
- NCH - An integer constant, an integer expression, or an integer variable. This is the code for the fill character. The Appendix contains a list of these codes.

Detailed description: The area of JCARD, starting with J and ending with JLAST, is filled with the character equivalent to the NCH code, one character per word, in A1 format. More detailed information may be found in the FILL flowchart and listing.

Example: CALL FILL (IPRNT,3,10,16448)

Fill the area IPRNT from positions 3 through 10 with blanks. In other words, clear the area.

IPRNT:

Before: A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S b . . .

After: A B b b b b b b b K L M N O P Q R S b . . .

	↑		↑		↑		↑		↑
Position	1		5		10		15		20

Errors: None.

Remarks: If JLAST is less than J, only JCARD(J) will be filled with the character equivalent of NCH.

GET

Format: GET (JCARD,J,JLAST,SHIFT)

Function: Extracts a data field from an array, and converts it to a real number. This is a function subprogram.

Parameter description:

- JCARD - The name of a one-dimensional integer array defined in a DIMENSION statement. This array contains the data to be retrieved, stored one digit per word, in A1 format.
- J - An integer constant, an integer expression, or an integer variable. This is the position of the first character of JCARD to be retrieved (the left-hand end of a field).
- JLAST - An integer constant, an integer expression, or an integer variable, greater than or equal to J. This is the position of the last character of JCARD to be retrieved (the right-hand end of a field).
- SHIFT - A real constant, a real expression, or a real variable. If decimal places are required, SHIFT is equal to 10^{-d} , d being the number of decimal places. When SHIFT is used as a scale factor, SHIFT is 10^d , d being the number of zeros. If a card contains 12345 and the value of SHIFT is 0.0001, the result will be 1.2345. The result will be 123450. if a value 10.0 is assigned to SHIFT.

Detailed description: Using the formula

$$\text{BINARY DIGIT} = (\text{EBCDIC CODE} + 4032) / 256$$

the real digits are retrieved. Each binary digit is shifted left and summed, resulting in a whole number decimal. The sum is multiplied by SHIFT to locate the decimal point. The result is then placed in the real variable GET. If there are blanks in the data field, they are treated as zeros. If a nonnumeric character, other than blank, appears in any position other than the low-order position, the variable containing the result is zero. If a special character, other than the - (minus), appears in the low-order position, the resulting variable is set to zero. For input and for output the sign must be placed over the low-order position as an 11-punch for minus and a 12 or no overpunch for plus. If the low-order position is zero and the number is negative, the column must contain only an 11-punch. (The zero must not be punched.) If the low-order position is zero and the number is positive, the column must contain only the zero punch. (The 12 row must not be punched.)

More detailed information may be found in the GET flowchart and listing.

Example 1: DIMENSION INCRD(80)

 B=GET(INCRD,1,5,0.001)

Before: INCRD 0123456b...

 ↑

 |

 Position 1

 B = 0.0

After: INCRD is the same.

 B = 1.234

Example 2:

A = GET (INCRD,1,6,0.01) + GET (INCRD,7,12,0.01)

 + GET (INCRD,13,18,0.01) + GET (INCRD,19,24,0.01)

 + GET (INCRD,25,30,0.01) + GET (INCRD,31,36,0.01)

 + GET (INCRD,37,42,0.01) + GET (INCRD,43,48,0.01)

Before:

INCRD 001221000070145035700357161111724368120001270124

 ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑

Position 1 6 12 18 24 30 36 42 48

A=0.0

After: INCRD is the same

 A = 21222.87

The above example sums the six-digit fields found in the first 48 columns of a card. Each data field has two decimal places. Any arithmetic operation can be performed with GET () as an operand.

Errors: If a nonnumeric character, other than blank, appears in a position other than the low-order position, the result is set to zero.

If a special character other than - (minus) appears in the low-order position, the result is set to zero.

Remarks: The GET routine is a function subprogram. As such, it is used in an arithmetic expression as shown in the example.

When the digit in the units position is a zero, a minus sign is shown as an 11-punch only; a plus is shown as a zero-punch only.

In most cases the value of SHIFT should be 10.0, placing the decimal point at the right-hand end of the number. (For dollars and cents calculations, the result of the GET would be in mills.) This will eliminate precision errors from the calculations. The decimal point may be replaced, moved to the left, with the EDIT routine for output. (See example under "Programming Notes".)

If JLAST is less than J, only one digit, JCARD(J), will be placed in the real variable GET.

ICOMP

Format: ICOMP (JCARD,J,JLAST,KCARD,K,KLAST)

Function: Two variable-length decimal format data fields are compared. The result is set to a negative number, zero, or a positive number. This is a function subprogram.

Parameter description:

- JCARD - The name of a one-dimensional integer array defined in a DIMENSION statement. This array contains the first data field to be compared, one digit per word, in decimal format.
- J - An integer constant, an integer expression, or an integer variable. This is the position of the first character of JCARD to be compared (the left-hand end of a field).
- JLAST - An integer constant, an integer expression, or an integer variable, greater than or equal to J. This is the position of the last character of JCARD to be compared (the right-hand end of a field).
- KCARD - The name of a one-dimensional integer array defined in a DIMENSION statement. This array contains the second data field to be compared, one digit per word, in decimal format. If the fields are unequal in length, the KCARD field must be the longer field.
- K - An integer constant, an integer expression, or an integer variable. This is the position of the first character of KCARD to be compared (the left-hand end of a field).
- KLAST - An integer constant, an integer expression, or an integer variable, greater than or equal to K. This is the position of the last character of KCARD to be compared (the right-hand end of a field).

Detailed description: Since the fields are assumed to be right-justified, the first operation is to examine the length of each field. If KCARD is longer than JCARD, the leading digits of KCARD are examined. If any one of them is greater than zero the result (ICOMP) is the opposite sign of KCARD. If they are all zero, or if the lengths are equal, corresponding digits are compared. The routine operates from left to right. The routine terminates when KCARD is longer than JCARD and a nonzero digit appears in the high-order of KCARD, when JCARD and KCARD do not match, or when all digits in JCARD and KCARD are equal. The following table shows the value of ICOMP, depending on the relation of the JCARD field to the KCARD field:

<u>ICOMP</u>	<u>Relation</u>
- (minus)	JCARD is less than KCARD
0 (zero)	JCARD is equal to KCARD
+ (plus)	JCARD is greater than KCARD

More detailed information may be found in the ICOMP flowchart and listing.

Example: DIMENSION ITOT(10),ICTL(10)

 IF (ICOMP(ICTL,1,10,ITOT,1,10)) 1,2,1

The control total is compared to the total calculated. Control goes to statement 1 if the totals do not match (the calculated total is greater than or less than the control total). Control goes to statement 2 if the calculated total is equal to the control total. The fields compared are not changed.

 ITOT 0007136673

 ICTL 0007136688

 ICOMP after is positive.

Errors: No errors are detected. However, the JCARD field must not be longer than the KCARD field.

Remarks: ICOMP is a function subprogram and as such should be used in an arithmetic expression.

If JLAST is less than J, or KLAST is less than K, the result is unpredictable.

IOND

Format: CALL IOND

Function: Checks for I/O interrupts and loops until no I/O interrupts are pending.

Detailed description: The routine checks the Interrupt Service Subroutine Counter to see whether any I/O interrupts are pending. If the counter is not zero, the routine continues to check it until it becomes zero. Then the routine returns control to the user. More detailed information may be found in the IOND flowchart and listing.

Example: CALL IOND

PAUSE 777

The two statements shown will wait until all I/O interrupts have been serviced. Then the program will PAUSE. If an I/O interrupt is pending, and IOND is not used before a PAUSE, the program will not PAUSE.

Errors: None

Remarks: This statement must always be used before a STOP or PAUSE statement.

It may also be helpful in debugging programs. Sometimes, with more than one event going on at the same time (PRINTing and processing) during debugging, difficulties can be encountered. The user may not be able to easily find the cause of trouble. The use of IOND after each I/O statement will ensure that only one I/O operation is going on at any given time.

KEYBD

Format: CALL KEYBD(JCARD,J,JLAST)

Function: Reads characters from the keyboard.

Parameter description:

- JCARD - The name of a one-dimensional integer array defined in a DIMENSION statement. This array will contain the keyed information when reading is finished. The information will be in A1 format, one character per word.
- J - An integer constant, an integer expression, or an integer variable. This is the position of the first word of JCARD into which a character will be keyed (the left-hand end of a field).
- JLAST - An integer constant, an integer expression, or an integer variable, greater than or equal to J. This is the position of the last word of JCARD into which a character will be keyed (the right-hand end of a field).

Detailed description: The keyboard is read and the information being read is printed on the console printer. When the specified number of characters have been read, or when EOF is encountered, the reading terminates. The characters read are converted from keyboard codes to EBCDIC and placed in A1 format, one character per word. Control is now returned to the user. More detailed information may be found in the TYPED/KEYBD flowchart and listing.

Example: DIMENSION INPUT(30)
 CALL KEYBD(INPUT,1,30)

Before:

INPUT	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z	0	1	2	3
	↑		↑		↑		↑		↑		↑		↑		↑		↑		↑		↑		↑		↑		↑		↑	
Position	1		5		10		15		20		25		30																	

After:

INPUT	T	H	E		C	U	S	T	O	M	E		N	A	M	E		G	O	E	S		H	E	R	E		1	2	3
	↑		↑		↑		↑		↑		↑		↑		↑		↑		↑		↑		↑		↑		↑		↑	
Position	1		5		10		15		20		25		30																	

The array INPUT, from INPUT(1) to INPUT(30), has been filled with information read from the keyboard.

Errors: The following WAITs may occur:

<u>WAIT (loc)</u>	<u>Accumulator (hex)</u>	<u>Action</u>
41	2xx0	Ready the keyboard.
41	2xx1	Internal subroutine error. Rerun job. If error persists, verify that the subroutine deck is accurate using the listing in this manual. If the deck is the same, contact your local IBM representative. Save all output.

Only 60 characters at a time may be read from the keyboard.

If JLAST is less than J, only one character will be read.

If more than 60 characters are specified (JLAST-J+1 is greater than 60), only 60 characters will be read.

Remarks: The characters asterisked in Appendix D of IBM 1130 Subroutine Library (C26-5929) will be entered into core storage and printed. All other characters will be entered into core storage but will not be printed.

If this subroutine is used, any other I/O must use commercial subroutines, with the exception of disk, which must always use FORTRAN I/O, and the 1132 Printer, which may use either FORTRAN I/O or the I/O subroutine in this package.

MOVE

Format: CALL MOVE(JCARD,J,JLAST,KCARD,K)

Function: Moves data from one array to another array.

Parameter description:

- JCARD - The name of a one-dimensional integer array defined in a DIMENSION statement. This is the array from which data is moved. The data must be stored in JCARD in A1 format, one character per word.
- J - An integer constant, an integer expression, or an integer variable. This is the position of the first character of JCARD to be moved (the left-hand end of a field).
- JLAST - An integer constant, an integer expression, or an integer variable, greater than or equal to J. This is the position of the last character of JCARD to be moved (the right-hand end of a field).
- KCARD - The name of a one-dimensional integer array defined in a DIMENSION statement. This is the array to which data is moved, one character per word.
- K - An integer constant, an integer expression, or an integer variable. This is the position of the first character of KCARD to which data will be moved (the left-hand end of a field).

Detailed description: Characters are moved, left to right, from the sending field, JCARD, starting with JCARD(J) and ending with JCARD(JLAST), to the receiving field KCARD, starting with KCARD(K). More detailed information may be found in the MOVE flowchart and listing.

Example: DIMENSION INPUT(80),IOUT(120)

 L=20

 K=14

 CALL MOVE(INPUT,6,L,IOUT,K)

Before:

 INPUT

 bbbb12ABC45ZYXPQR999Ab...

 ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑

Position 1 5 10 15 20

IOUT

	bbbbbb1bb77b6ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOb...						
	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑
Position	1	5	10	15	20	25	30

After:

INPUT is the same.

IOUT

	bbbbbb1bb77b62ABC45ZYXPQR999Pb...						
	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑
Position	1	5	10	15	20	25	30

The field in the array INPUT, starting at INPUT(6) and ending at INPUT(20), is moved to the field in the array IOUT, starting at IOUT(14). A total of 15 characters are moved.

Errors: None

Remarks: If JLAST is less than J, one character is moved to KCARD(K).

MPY

Format: CALL MPY(JCARD,J,JLAST,KCARD,K,KLAST,NER)

Function: Multiplies two arbitrary-length decimal data fields, placing the product in the second data field.

Parameter description:

- JCARD - The name of a one-dimensional integer array defined in a DIMENSION statement. This array is the multiplier. The data must be stored in JCARD in decimal format, one digit per word.
- J - An integer constant, an integer expression, or an integer variable. This is the position of the first digit that will multiply (the left-hand end of a field).
- JLAST - An integer constant, an integer expression, or an integer variable, greater than or equal to J. This is the position of the last digit to multiply (the right-hand end of a field).
- KCARD - The name of a one-dimensional integer array defined in a DIMENSION statement. This array, the multiplicand, will contain the product, extended to the left, in decimal format, one digit per word.
- K - An integer constant, an integer expression, or an integer variable. This is the position of the first digit of the multiplicand (the left-hand end of a field).
- KLAST - An integer constant, an integer expression, or an integer variable, greater than or equal to K. This is the position of the last character of the product and the multiplicand (the right-hand end of a field).
- NER - An integer variable. This variable will indicate whether the KCARD field is not long enough.

Detailed description: First the signs are cleared from both fields and saved. Then the KCARD field is extended to the left the length of the JCARD field (JLAST-J+1) and filled with zeros. If the KCARD field will be extended below KCARD (1), NER will be set equal to KLAST and the routine will be terminated. Next, the JCARD field is scanned to find the high-order significant digit. If no digit is found, the result is set to zero. When a digit is found, the actual multiplication begins. The significant digits in the JCARD field are multiplied by the digits in the KCARD field, one at a time, starting with KCARD(K) and ending with KCARD(KLAST). The preliminary results are summed, shifting after each preliminary multiplication to give the correct place value to the preliminary results. Finally, the correct sign is generated for the result, in KCARD, and the sign of JCARD is restored. More detailed information may be found in the MPY flowchart and listing.

Example: DIMENSION MPLR(5),MCAND(15)

 N=0

 CALL MPY(MPLR,1,5,MCAND,6,15,N)

Before:

MPLR	00982
	↑ ↑
Position	1 5

MCAND	ABCDE0007136673
	↑ ↑ ↑ ↑
Position	1 5 10 15

N=0

After:

MPLR is unchanged.

MCAND	000007008212886
	↑ ↑ ↑ ↑
Position	1 5 10 15

N=0

The numeric data fields MPLR and MCAND are multiplied, the result being placed in MCAND. Note that the MCAND field has been extended to the left the length of the MPLR field, five positions, and that N has not been changed.

Errors: If there is not enough room to extend the KCARD field to the left, NER will be set equal to KLAST, and the routine will terminate.

Remarks: Conversion from EBCDIC to decimal is necessary before using this subroutine. This may be accomplished with the A1DEC subroutine.

The length of the JCARD and KCARD fields is arbitrary, up to the maximum space available.

The arithmetic performed is decimal arithmetic, using whole numbers only. All numbers should have an assumed decimal point at the right-hand end. Dollars and cents

calculations should be performed in mills so that half-adjusting, when necessary, will not be difficult. This is illustrated in the following example:

Multiply 36.25 hours by \$4.60.

36.25 to three decimal places is 36250.

\$4.60 in mills is 4600.

Multiplying, the product is 166750000.

Half-adjusting in the mills position, adding 5 to that position only, yields 166755000.

Using the EDIT subroutine on positions 1 through 5, the result will be \$166.75.

Space must always be provided in the KCARD field for expansion. The first position of the multiplicand, K, must be at least JLAST-J+1 positions from the beginning of KCARD. For example, if JCARD is 7 positions, 1 through 7, then the multiplicand, in KCARD, must start at least seven positions ($7-1+1=7$) from the beginning of KCARD. This would have K equal to 8.

The product, located in the KCARD field, will begin at position $K-(JLAST-J+1)$ of KCARD, and end at position KLAST of KCARD.

NCOMP

Format: NCOMP(JCARD,J,JLAST,KCARD,K)

Function: Two variable-length data fields are compared, and the result is set to a negative number, zero, or a positive number. This is a function subprogram.

Parameter description:

- JCARD - The name of a one-dimensional integer array defined in a DIMENSION statement. This array contains the first data field to be compared, one character per word, in A1 format.
- J - An integer constant, an integer expression, or an integer variable. This is the position of the first character of JCARD to be compared (the left-hand end of a field).
- JLAST - An integer constant, an integer expression, or an integer variable, greater than or equal to J. This is the position of the last character of JCARD to be compared (the right-hand end of a field).
- KCARD - The name of a one-dimensional, integer array defined in a DIMENSION statement. This array contains the second data field to be compared, one character per word, in A1 format.
- K - An integer constant, an integer expression, or an integer variable. This is the position of the first character of KCARD to be compared (the left-hand end of a field).

Detailed description: Corresponding characters of JCARD and KCARD are compared logically, starting with JCARD(J) and KCARD(K). The routine operates from left to right. The routine terminates when JCARD and KCARD do not match, or when the character at JCARD(JLAST) has been compared. The following table shows the value of NCOMP, depending on the relation of the JCARD field to the KCARD field:

<u>NCOMP</u>	<u>Relation</u>
- (minus)	JCARD is less than KCARD
0 (zero)	JCARD is equal to KCARD
+ (plus)	JCARD is greater than KCARD

More detailed information may be found in the NCOMP flowchart and listing.

Example: DIMENSION IN(80)

 IF (NCOMP(IN,1,20,MASTR,1))1,2,3

The field on the input card starting in column 1 and ending in column 20 is compared with the master field. Control goes to statement 1 if the input card is less than the master card. Control goes to statement 2 if the input card equals the master card. Control goes to statement 3 if the input card is greater than the master card. The fields compared are not changed.

IN	1234567bbbbbbbABCDEF
MASTER	1234567bbbbbbbABCDEF
NCOMP after is zero	

Errors: None

Remarks: The collating sequence in ascending order is as follows:

A,B,C,D,E,F,G,H,I,J,K,L,M,N,O,P,Q,R,S,T,U,V,W,X,Y,Z,0,1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,

blank,.,<,(,+,&*,),-,/,,%,#,@,',=

The compare operation is terminated by the last character of the first data field, the data field at JCARD, or by an unequal comparison. NCOMP is a function subprogram and as such should be used in an arithmetic statement.

If JLAST is less than J, only the first character from each field will be compared.

NSIGN

Format: CALL NSIGN(JCARD,J,NEWS,NOLDS)

Function: Interrogate the sign and return with a code as to what the sign is. Also, modify the sign as specified.

Parameter description:

- JCARD - The name of a one-dimensional integer array defined in a DIMENSION statement. This array contains the digit to be interrogated or modified, in decimal format.
- J - An integer constant, an integer expression, or an integer variable. This is the position of the digit to be interrogated or modified.
- NEWS - An integer constant, an integer expression, or an integer variable. This is the code specifying the desired modification of the sign.
- NOLDS - An integer variable. Upon completion of the routine, this variable contains the code specifying what the sign was.

Detailed description: The sign is retrieved and NOLDS is set as in the table below:

<u>NOLDS is</u>	<u>When the sign was</u>
+1	positive
-1	negative

Then a new sign is inserted, specified by NEWS, as shown in the table below:

<u>NEWS</u>	<u>Sign</u>
+1	positive
0	opposite of old sign
-1	negative
NOLDS	no change

More detailed information may be found in the NSIGN flowchart and listing.

Example: DIMENSION INUMB(9)
 CALL NSIGN(INUMB,9,0,N)

Before: N=0, INUMB(9)=7

After: N=1, INUMB(9)=-7

Errors: None

Remarks: The digit processed must be in decimal format. If it is not, the results are meaningless.

NZONE

Format: CALL NZONE(JCARD,J,NEWZ,NOLDZ)

Function: Interrogate the zone and return with a code as to what the zone is. Also, modify the zone as specified.

Parameter description:

- JCARD - The name of a one-dimensional integer array defined in a DIMENSION statement. This array contains the character to be interrogated or modified, in A1 format.
- J - An integer constant, an integer expression, or an integer variable. This is the position of the character in JCARD to be interrogated or modified.
- NEWZ - An integer constant, an integer expression, or an integer variable. This is the code specifying the modification of the zone.
- NOLDZ - An integer variable. This variable contains the code specifying what the zone was.

Detailed description: The zone is retrieved and NOLDZ is set as in the table below:

<u>NOLDZ is</u>	<u>When the character was</u>
1	A-I
2	J-R
3	S-Z
4	0-9
more than 4	special

Then a new zone is inserted, specified by NEWZ, as shown in the table below:

<u>NEWZ</u>	<u>Character</u>
1	12 zone
2	11 zone
3	0 zone
4	no zone
more than 4	no change

When a special character is the original character, the zone will not be changed. More detailed information may be found in the NZONE flowchart and listing.

Example: DIMENSION IN(80)

 CALL NZONE(IN,1,2,J)

Before: J=0,IN(1) = B

After: J=1,IN(1) = K

Errors: None

Remarks: The minus sign or dash (-, an 11-punch) is treated as if it were a negative zero, not as a special character. This is the only exception.

The only modification performed on an input minus sign is that it may be transformed to a digit zero with no zone (a positive zero).

Format: CALL PACK(JCARD,J,JLAST,KCARD,K)

Parameter description:

- JCARD - The name of a one-dimensional integer array defined in a DIMENSION statement. This is the input array, containing the data in A1 format, one character per word.
- J - An integer constant, an integer expression, or an integer variable. This is the position of the first character of JCARD to be PACKed (the left-hand end of a field).
- JLAST - An integer constant, an integer expression, or an integer variable, greater than J. This is the position of the last character of JCARD to be PACKed (the right-hand end of a field).
- KCARD - The name of a one-dimensional integer array defined in a DIMENSION statement. This is the array into which the data is PACKed, in A2 format, two characters per word.
- K - An integer constant, an integer expression, or an integer variable. This is the position of the first element of KCARD to receive the PACKed characters (the left-hand end of a field).

Detailed description: The characters in the JCARD array are taken in pairs, starting with JCARD(J), and PACKed together into one element of KCARD, starting with KCARD(K). Since the characters are taken in pairs, an even number of characters will always be PACKed. If necessary, the character at JCARD(JLAST+1) will be used in order to make the last data PACKed a pair. More detailed information may be found in the PACK/UNPAC flowchart and listing.

Example: **DIMENSION IUNPK(26),IPAKD(26)**

CALL PACK(TUNPK,1,25,IPAKD,1)

IUNPK AbBbCbDbEbFbGbHbIbJbKbLbMbNbObPbQbRbSbTbUbVbWbXbYbZb

Position 1 5 10 15 20 25

PRINT

Format: CALL PRINT(JCARD,J,JLAST,NER)

Function: The printing of one line on the IBM 1132 Printer only is initiated, and control is returned to the user.

Parameter description:

- JCARD - The name of a one-dimensional integer array defined in a DIMENSION statement. This array contains the information to be printed, on the IBM 1132 Printer, in A1 format, one character per word.
- J - An integer constant, an integer expression, or an integer variable. This is the position of the first character of JCARD to be printed (the left-hand end of a field).
- JLAST - An integer constant, an integer expression, or an integer variable, greater than or equal to J. This is the position of the last character of JCARD to be printed (the right-hand end of a field).
- NER - An integer variable. This variable indicates carriage tape channel conditions that have occurred in printing.

Detailed description: When the previous print operation is finished, if a print operation was going on, the routine begins. The characters to be printed are packed and reversed. Since the characters are taken in pairs, an even number of characters is required. If necessary, the character at JCARD(JLAST+1) will be used to get an even number. Then printing is initiated and control is returned to the user. When printing is finished, the printer spaces one line and the indicator, NER, is set as follows:

<u>NER is</u>	<u>when</u>
3	Channel 9 has been encountered
4	Channel 12 has been encountered

If channel 9 or channel 12 is not encountered, the indicator is not set.

If a WAIT occurs at location 41, one of the following conditions exists:

<u>WAIT (loc)</u>	<u>Accumulator (hex)</u>	<u>Cause</u>
41	6xx0	Printer not ready or end of forms.
41	6xx1	Internal subroutine error. Rerun job. If error persists, verify that the subroutine deck is accurate, using the listing in this manual. If the deck is the same, contact your local IBM representative. Save all output.

All of the above WAITs require operator intervention.

Only one line can be printed at a time (JLAST-J+1 must be less than or equal to 120).

More detailed information may be found in the PRINT/SKIP flowchart and listing.

Example: DIMENSION IOUT(120)

 N=0

 CALL PRINT(IOUT,1,120,N)

 IF(N-3) 1,2,3

 2 Channel 9 routine

 3 Channel 12 routine

 1 Normal processing

The line in IOUT, from IOUT(1) through IOUT(120), is printed. The indicator is tested to see whether (1) the line was printed at channel 9 or (2) the line was printed at channel 12. Appropriate action will be taken.

Notice that the test of the indicator is made after printing. The test should always be performed in this way to see where the line has just been printed. If the indicator was set, the line was printed at channel 9 or channel 12.

Errors: If JLAST is less than J, only one character will be printed. If more than 120 characters are specified (JLAST-J+1 is greater than 120), only 120 characters will be printed.

Remarks: After each line is printed, the condition indicator should be checked for the channel 9 or channel 12 indication. In doing this the same variable should always be used for the indicator.

The indicator is not reset by the subroutine. It is the responsibility of the user to initialize and reset this indicator.

If this subroutine is used, the FORTRAN READ and WRITE statements, except disk READ or WRITE, must not be used.

PUNCH

Format: CALL PUNCH(JCARD,J,JLAST,NER)

Function: Punches a card on the IBM 1442, Model 6 or 7, only.

Parameter description:

- JCARD - The name of a one-dimensional integer array defined in a DIMENSION statement. This array contains the characters to be punched into a card, in A1 format, one character per word.
- J - An integer constant, an integer expression, or an integer variable. This is the position of the first character of JCARD to be punched (the left-hand end of a field).
- JLAST - An integer constant, an integer expression, or an integer variable, greater than or equal to J. This is the position of the last character of JCARD to be punched (the right-hand end of a field).
- NER - An integer variable. This variable indicates any conditions that have occurred in punching a card, and the nature of these conditions.

Detailed description: The characters to be punched are converted from EBCDIC to card codes, one at a time. When all characters have been converted, the punching operation is initiated. If an error occurs during the operation, the condition indicator is set, and the operation is continued. The possible values of the condition indicator and their meaning are listed below:

<u>NER is</u>	<u>when</u>
0	Last card condition.
1	Feed or punch check. Operator intervention required.

If a WAIT occurs at location 41, one of the following conditions exists:

<u>Conditions</u>	<u>Accumulator (hex)</u>
Punch not ready.	1xx0
Internal subroutine error. Rerun job. If error persists, verify that the subroutine deck is accurate, using the listing in this manual. If the deck is the same, contact your IBM representative. Save all output.	1xx1

All of the above WAITs require operator intervention.

Only one card can be punched at a time (JLAST-J+1 must be less than or equal to 80).

More detailed information may be found in the READ/PUNCH flowchart and listing.

Example: DIMENSION IOTPT(80)

 N=-1

 CALL PUNCH(IOTPT,1,80,N)

Before:

IOTPT	NAME...ADDRESS...AMOUNT
	↑ ↑ ↑
Position	1 20 60
	N=-1

After:

IOTPT is the same.

N=0

The information in IOTPT, from IOTPT(1) to IOTPT(80), has been punched into a card. Since N=0, the information was punched correctly, and the card punched into was the last card.

Errors: If a punch or feed check occurs, the condition indicator will be set equal to 1. If an internal error occurs, the system will WAIT as specified above.

If JLAST is less than J, only one character will be punched.

If more than 80 characters are specified (JLAST-J+1 is greater than 80), only 80 characters, one card, will be punched.

Remarks: After each card is punched, the condition indicator should be checked for the last card indication. This will occur only after the last card has physically been punched.

The condition indicator is not reset by the subroutine. It is the responsibility of the user to initialize and reset this indicator.

If this subroutine is used, any other I/O must use commercial subroutines, with the exception of disk, which must always use FORTRAN I/O, and the 1132 Printer, which may use either FORTRAN I/O or the I/O subroutine in this package.

PUT

Format: CALL PUT(JCARD,J,JLAST,VAR,ADJST,N)

Function: Converts the real variable, VAR, to an EBCDIC integer number, half-adjusting as specified, and places the result, after decimal point alignment, in an array. An 11-zone is placed over the low-order, rightmost position in the array if VAR is negative.

Parameter description:

- JCARD - The name of a one-dimensional integer array defined in a DIMENSION statement. This array will contain the result of the PUT routine, EBCDIC coded information, in A1 format, one digit per word.
- J - An integer constant, an integer expression, or an integer variable. This is the first position of JCARD to be filled with the result (the left-hand end of a field).
- JLAST - An integer constant, an integer expression, or an integer variable, greater than or equal to J. This is the last position to be filled with the result (the right-hand end of a field).
- VAR - A real constant, a real expression, or a real variable. This is the number to be PUT.
- ADJST - A real constant, a real expression, or a real variable. This is added to the variable, VAR, as a half-adjustment factor.
- N - An integer constant, an integer expression, or an integer variable. This specifies the number of digits to truncate from the right-hand end of the number, VAR.

Detailed description: First, the half-adjustment factor is added to the real variable, VAR. Then, each digit is retrieved using the formula

$$\text{EBCDIC DIGIT} = 256 (\text{BINARY DIGIT}) - 4032$$

and placed in the output area. Each binary digit is retrieved by subtracting the digits already retrieved from VAR and multiplying by 10. The next digit is then retrieved and placed in the output area. More detailed information may be found in the PUT flowchart and listing.

Example: DIMENSION IPRNT(120)
 CALL PUT(IPRNT,1,12,A,5.0,1)

Before:

A = 1234567.

IPRNT	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	b
	↑		↑		↑		↑		↑		↑		↑		↑		↑		↑	
Position	1		5		10		15		20											

After:

A = 1234567.

IPRNT	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	3	4	5	7	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	b
	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑
Position	1		5		10		15		20											

Errors: None

Remarks: If the receiving field, JCARD, is not large enough to hold all of the output, only the low-order digits are placed.

It is necessary for the programmer to use the ADJST parameter in every PUT. Assume that the number to be PUT is \$123.00. Because the IBM 1130 is a binary machine, the number may be represented in core storage as 122.999.... If this number is PUT with ADJST equal to zero, the result is \$122.99. With ADJST equal to 0.005, the preliminary result is 123.004; when PUT, the result is \$123.00. The value of ADJST should be a 5 in the decimal position one to the right of the low-order digit to be PUT.

In most cases the ADJST parameter should apply to the mills position. One digit should be specified by N (this truncates after rounding). See example under "Programming Notes".

If JLAST is less than or equal to J, only one digit will be PUT.

READ

Format: CALL READ(JCARD,J,JLAST,NER)

Function: Reads a card from the IBM 1442, Model 6 or 7, only, overlapping the conversion from card codes to EBCDIC.

Parameter description:

- JCARD - The name of a one-dimensional integer array defined in a DIMENSION statement. A card will be read into this array, in A1 format, one character per word.
- J - An integer constant, an integer expression, or an integer variable. This is the position of the first word of JCARD into which a character will be read (the left-hand end of a field).
- JLAST - An integer constant, an integer expression, or an integer variable, greater than or equal to J. This is the position of the last word of JCARD into which a character will be read (the right-hand end of a field).
- NER - An integer variable. This variable indicates any conditions that have occurred in reading a card, and the nature of these conditions.

Detailed description: A card read operation is started. While the card is being read, the characters, one at a time, are converted from card codes to EBCDIC. If an error occurs during the operation, the condition indicator is set, and the operation continues. The possible values of the condition indicator and their meaning are listed below:

<u>NER is</u>	<u>when</u>
0	Last card condition.
1	Feed or read check. Operator intervention required.

If a WAIT occurs at location 41, one of the following conditions exists:

<u>Conditions</u>	<u>Accumulator (hex)</u>
Reader not ready.	1xx0
Internal subroutine error. Rerun job. If error persists, verify that the subroutine deck is accurate, using the listing in this manual. If the deck is the same, contact your IBM representative. Save all output.	1xx1

All of the above WAITs require operator intervention.

Only one card can be read at a time (JLAST-J+1 must be less than or equal to 80). More detailed information may be found in the READ/PUNCH flowchart and listing.

Example: DIMENSION INPUT(160)

 N1=-1

 CALL READ(INPUT,1,80,N1)

 N2=-1

 CALL READ(INPUT,81,160,N2)

Before:

INPUT	000000...0000000000			
	↑	↑	↑	↑
Position	1	5	155	160

N1=-1
N2=-1

After:

INPUT	THIS IS THE NAME... SECOND CARD...								
	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	
Position	1	5	10	15	80	81	85	90	160

N1=-1
N2=-1

From the user's viewpoint the next card is read into the INPUT array (1-80). N1 is not one of the indicated values, so the first read was successful. The next card is read into the INPUT array (81-160). N2 is not one of the indicated values, so the second read was also successful.

Errors: If a read or feed check occurs, the condition indicator will be set equal to 1. If an internal error occurs, the system will WAIT as specified above.

If JLAST is less than J, only one character will be read.

If more than 80 characters are specified (JLAST-J+1 is greater than 80), only 80 characters, one card, will be read.

Remarks: After each card read, the condition indicator should be checked for the last card indication. This will occur only after the last card has physically been read into core storage.

The condition indicator is not reset by the subroutine. It is the responsibility of the user to initialize and reset this indicator.

If this subroutine is used, any other I/O must use commercial subroutines, with the exception of disk, which must always use FORTRAN I/O, and the 1132 Printer, which may use either FORTRAN I/O or the I/O subroutine in this package.

SKIP

Format: CALL SKIP(N)

Function: Execute the requested control function on the IBM 1132 Printer only.

Parameter description:

N - An integer constant, an integer expression, or an integer variable. The value of this variable corresponds to an available control function.

Detailed description: If the printer is busy, the subroutine WAITs. Otherwise, or when the printer finishes, the routine executes the requested function and returns control to the calling program. The control functions and their values are as follows:

<u>Function</u>	<u>Value</u>
Immediate skip to channel 1	12544
Immediate skip to channel 2	12800
Immediate skip to channel 3	13056
Immediate skip to channel 4	13312
Immediate skip to channel 5	13568
Immediate skip to channel 6	13824
Immediate skip to channel 9	14592
Immediate skip to channel 12	15360
Immediate space of 1 space	15616
Immediate space of 2 spaces	15872
Immediate space of 3 spaces	16128
Suppress space after printing	0

Normal spacing is one space after printing.

Example: NUMBR=12544

CALL SKIP(NUMBR)

The carriage skips until a punch in channel 1 of the carriage control tape is encountered (normally this is at the top of a page).

Errors: Only the codes mentioned above can be used. The use of anything else will result in either no movement of the carriage or a WAIT at location 41 with 6xx1 in the accumulator (hex).

Remarks: When space suppression after printing is executed, it is reset to single-space after printing. If the user wishes to continue suppression, he must give that skip command again.

If this subroutine is used, the FORTRAN READ and WRITE statements, except disk READ or WRITE, must not be used.

STACK

Format: CALL STACK

Function: Selects the alternate stacker on the IBM 1442, Model 6 or 7, only for the next card to go through the punch station. More detailed information may be found in the STACK flowchart and listing.

Example: A card has been read. The sum of the four-digit numbers in columns 10-13 and 20-23 is punched in columns 1-5. If the sum is negative, the card should be selected into the alternate stacker. A program to solve the problem follows:

	<u>FORTRAN Statement</u>	<u>Meaning</u>
1	FORMAT(9X,I4,6X,I4)	Description of the input data.
2	FORMAT(I5)	Description of the output data.
	IO=2	Input unit number.
3	READ(IO,1)I1,I2	Input statement.
	I3=I1+I2	Sum.
	IF(I3)4,5,5	Is the sum negative?
4	CALL STACK	Yes — select the card.
5	WRITE(IO,2)I3	No — punch.
	GO TO 3	Process the next card.
	END	

Errors: None

Remarks: If the card reader is in a not-ready state (last card) and the card just read is to be stacker-selected, the card reader will not accept the stacker select command. The user should place a blank card after the card designating last card to his program. This will prevent the card reader from becoming not ready and will allow the card to be stacker-selected.

SUB

Format: CALL SUB(JCARD,J,JLAST,KCARD,K,KLAST,NER)

Function: Subtracts one arbitrary-length decimal data field from another arbitrary-length decimal data field, placing the result in the second data field.

Parameter description:

- JCARD - The name of a one-dimensional integer array defined in a DIMENSION statement. This is the array that is subtracted, the subtrahend. The data must be stored in JCARD in decimal format, one digit per word.
- J - An integer constant, an integer expression, or an integer variable. This is the position of the first digit to be subtracted (the left-hand end of a field).
- JLAST - An integer constant, an integer expression, or an integer variable, greater than or equal to J. This is the position of the last digit to be subtracted (the right-hand end of a field).
- KCARD - The name of a one-dimensional integer array defined in a DIMENSION statement. This array, the minuend, is subtracted from, and will contain the result in decimal format, one digit per word.
- K - An integer constant, an integer expression, or an integer variable. This is the position of the first digit of KCARD (the left-hand end of the field).
- KLAST - An integer constant, an integer expression, or an integer variable, greater than or equal to K. This is the position of the last character of KCARD (the right-hand end of a field).
- NER - An integer variable. Upon completion of the subroutine, this variable will indicate whether arithmetic overflow occurred.

Detailed description: The sign of the JCARD field is reversed and then the JCARD and KCARD fields are ADDED using the ADD subroutine. More detailed information may be found in the SUB flowchart and listing.

Example: DIMENSION IGRND(12), ITEM(6)

 N=0

 CALL SUB(ITEM,1,6,IGRND,1,12,N)

Before:

IGRND	000713665203
	↑ ↑ ↑
Position	1 5 10

ITEM	10234K
	↑ ↑
Position	1 5

N=0

After:

IGRND	000713767545
	↑ ↑ ↑
Position	1 5 10

ITEM is unchanged.

N=0

The numeric data field ITEM, in decimal format, is SUBtracted from the numeric data field IGRND, also in decimal format. Note that the fields are both right-justified. In this case, since the ITEM field is negative, and the operation to be performed is subtraction, the ITEM field is added to the IGRND field. The error indicator, N, is the same, since there is no overflow out of the high-order digit, left-hand end, of the IGRND field.

Errors: If the KCARD field is not large enough to contain the sum (that is, if there is a carry out of the high-order digit), the error indicator, NER, will be set equal to KLAST.

If the JCARD field is longer than the KCARD field, nothing will be done and the error indicator will be equal to KLAST.

Remarks: See the remarks for the ADD subroutine.

TYPED

Format: CALL TYPED(JCARD,J,JLAST)

Function: The typing on the console printer is initiated, and control is returned to the user.

Parameter description:

- JCARD - The name of a one-dimensional integer array defined in a DIMENSION statement. This array contains the characters to be printed on the console printer, in A1 format, one character per word.
- J - An integer constant, an integer expression, or an integer variable. This is the position of the first character of JCARD to be printed (the left-hand end of a field).
- JLAST - An integer constant, an integer variable, or an integer expression, greater than or equal to J. This is the position of the last character of JCARD to be printed (the right-hand end of a field).

Detailed description: The characters to be printed are converted from EBCDIC to console printer codes and are packed. Since the characters are taken in pairs, an even number of characters is required. If necessary, the character at JCARD(JLAST+1) will be used to get an even number. Then the print operation is started. While printing is in progress, control is returned to the user's program.

More detailed information may be found in the TYPED/KEYBD flowchart and listing.

Example: DIMENSION IOTPT(120)
 CALL TYPED(IOTPT,1,120)

Before:

IOTPT	QUANTITY...	ITEM...	PRICE...	AMOUNT	
	↑	↑	↑	↑	
Position	1	5	20	80	120

After:

IOTPT is the same. The line is being printed.

The printing of the line, specified in IOTPT, is initiated on the console printer, and control returns to the user's program.

Errors: The following WAITs may occur:

<u>WAIT (loc)</u>	<u>Accumulator (hex)</u>	<u>Action</u>
41	2xx0	Ready the console printer.
41	2xx1	Internal subroutine error. Re-run job. If error persists, verify that the subroutine deck is accurate, using the listing in this manual. If the deck is the same, contact your local IBM representative. Save all output.

If JLAST is less than J, two characters will be printed. If more than 120 characters are specified (JLAST-J+1 is greater than 120), only 120 characters will be printed.

Remarks: The asterisked characters in Appendix D of IBM 1130 Subroutine Library (C26-5925) are legal. No other characters will be printed.

If this subroutine is used, any other I/O must use commercial subroutines, with the exception of disk, which must always use FORTRAN I/O, and the 1132 Printer, which may use either FORTRAN I/O or the I/O subroutine in this package.

Control functions can be used on the console printer. The following table indicates the available control functions and the decimal constant required for each function:

<u>Function</u>	<u>Decimal constant</u>
Tabulate	1344
Shift to black	5184
Carrier return	5440
Backspace	5696
Line feed	9536
Shift to red	13632

The decimal constant corresponding to a particular function must be placed in the output area (JCARD). The function will take place when its position in the output area is printed.

Example: JCARD(1)=5440
 JCARD(21)=1344
 JCARD(30)=5440
 JCARD(51)=5440
 JCARD(82)=5440
 CALL TYPER(JCARD,1,101)

The above coding will carrier-return to a new line, then print characters 2-20 of JCARD, tab to the next tab stop; print characters 22-29, carrier return, print characters 31-50, carrier return, print characters 52-81, carrier return, and finally print characters 83-101.

UNPAC

Format: CALL UNPAC(JCARD,J,JLAST,KCARD,K)

Function: Information in A2 format, two characters per word, is UNPACKed into A1 format, one character per word.

Parameter description:

- JCARD - The name of a one-dimensional integer array defined in a DIMENSION statement. This is the input array, containing the data in A2 format, two characters per word.
- J - An integer constant, an integer expression, or an integer variable. This is the position of the first element of JCARD to be UNPACKed (the left-hand end of a field).
- JLAST - An integer constant, an integer expression, or an integer variable greater than or equal to J. This is the position of the last element of JCARD to be UNPACKed (the right-hand end of a field).
- KCARD - The name of a one-dimensional integer array defined in a DIMENSION statement. This is the array into which the data is UNPACKed, in A1 format, one character per word.
- K - An integer constant, an integer expression, or an integer variable. This is the position of the first element of KCARD to receive the UNPACKed characters (the left-hand end of a field).

Detailed description: The characters in the JCARD array (A2) are UNPACKed left to right, starting with JCARD(J), and placed in the KCARD array (A1), starting with KCARD(K). Each element of JCARD, when UNPACKed, will require two elements of KCARD. More detailed information may be found in the PACK/UNPAC flowchart and listing.

Example: DIMENSION IUNPK(26),IPAKD(26)
 CALL UNPAC(IPAKD,1,13,IUNPK,1)

Before:

IPAKD	THISbINFORMATIONbWILLbUNPACKEDb					
	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑
Position	1	5	10	15	20	25

IUNPK FbIb Lb Lbbb Ib Nbbbb Tb Hb Ib Sb bbb Ab Rb Eb Ab bbbbbbbbbbbbbbbbbbbbbb

↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑

Position 1 5 10 15 20 25

After:

IPAKD is the same.

IUNPK TbHbIbSbbbIbNbFbObRbMbAbTbIbObNbWbIbLbLbbbUbNbPbAb

Position 1 5 10 15 20 25

Note that each two characters shown above represent one element of the array.

Errors: None

Remarks: If JLAST is less than or equal to J, only the first element of JCARD, JCARD(J) will be UNPACKED into the first two elements of KCARD. An even number of characters will always be UNPACKED into KCARD. An equation for how much space is required, in elements, in KCARD is

Space in KCARD = 2 (JLAST-J+1)

WHOLE

Format: WHOLE (EXPRS)

Function: Truncates the fractional portion of a real expression.

Parameter description:

EXPRS - A real expression. This is the expression that is truncated (the fractional part is made zero).

Detailed description: The result of the expression is shifted right until the fractional portion has been shifted off. Then the result is shifted left to give the original result with a zero fraction.

Example: A=WHOLE(.1*B)

Before:

A=0.0

B=71234.99

After:

A=7123.000

B=71234.99

The expression, (.1*B), has been evaluated, and the fractional portion has been dropped.

Errors: None

Remarks: The argument, EXPRS, must always be a real expression. If the purpose is to simply truncate the fraction from a number A, the expression must be (1.0*A).

PROGRAMMING NOTES

The 1130 Commercial Subroutine Package expects all alphameric information to be one character per word. Thus, input of data, when using standard FORTRAN READ statements, should be similar to the following:

```
DIMENSION I(80)

1    FORMAT(80A1)

      IN=2

      READ(IN,1)I
```

The above coding will read 80 characters of information, an 80-column card, placing each character in an 1130 word. The input data is now available to the user for any and all processing. Standard FORTRAN WRITE statements for information that was READ under A1 format should also be under A1 format.

Input of data, when using the READ subroutine, will automatically be in A1 format. Also, PRINTing, PUNCHing, and TYPEing assume A1 format.

Before any STOP or PAUSE, the user must always place the statement

```
CALL  IOND
```

This will ensure that all interrupts for input/output operations have been serviced.

In order to test for a channel 9 or a channel 12 indication from the 1132 Printer, the user should place the test after the CALL to the PRINT subroutine.

```
N=0

CALL PRINT(IOUT,1,120,N)

IF(N-3) 1,2,3

1    No indication

2    Channel 9 is now being printed on

3    Channel 12 is now being printed on
```

If the test is not placed directly after the CALL to PRINT, erroneous conditions may be indicated.

With one exception, all I/O devices must use either FORTRAN I/O exclusively or Commercial Subroutine Package I/O exclusively. The exception is as follows: if the console printer uses Commercial Subroutine Package I/O, only the 1132 Printer may use either FORTRAN I/O or Commercial Subroutine Package I/O.

Also, the IOCS control record should not reference any devices other than disk, since this will cause subroutines, which will not be used, to reside in core storage. All parameters required by each subroutine must be supplied when programming, or results will be erroneous.

If the user wishes to use the TRACE facilities of FORTRAN, he must use standard FORTRAN READs and WRITEs. After the TRACE facilities have served their purpose, the FORTRAN READs and WRITEs should be converted to CALLs to the I/O subroutines supplied with this package.

All programs using the 1130 Commercial Subroutine Package must be compiled with the control statement * ONE WORD INTEGERS.

The package has been prepared with Extended Precision. There are notes under "Modification Aids" for the user who wishes to use standard precision. When using the Extended Precision package, the user's program must also be compiled with the control statement * EXTENDED PRECISION.

One very useful technique involves the NZONE subroutine. It is possible to have a five-way switch by coding as follows:

```
CALL NZONE(ISWT,1,5,I)
IF(I-5) 2,1,1
1   The switch is a special character
2   GO TO (3,4,5,6),I
3   The switch has a 12 zone
4   The switch has an 11 zone
5   The switch has a 0 zone
6   The switch has no zone
```

If each of the possible zones is expanded by actually using the digit of the switch, it becomes a 38-way switch.

In order to move a zone from one character to another, the following coding can be used:

```
CALL NZONE(ICH1,1,5,J)

CALL NZONE(ICH2,1,J,I)
```

The character at ICH2(1), unless it was a special character, now has the zone of the character at ICH1(1).

Also, NSIGN may be used to move signs from one field to another.

CALL NSIGN(IFLD1, LAST, N, N)

CALL NSIGN(IFLD2, IEND, N, I)

When using the disk cartridge for storage of data, it is suggested that all data to be used in FORTRAN arithmetic statements be converted to real format. All alphameric information should be PACKed before it is written onto the disk. Decimal information should be converted to A1 format and then PACKed before it is written onto the disk. These methods will allow more information to be stored on the disk cartridge.

Half-adjusting, as explained in the description of the PUT routine, is very important to the accuracy of calculations. To be completely safe (that is, to write programs so that precision does not become a problem), the program should perform all arithmetic operations in mills. Then use the PUT routine to half-adjust and truncate the mills position. The EDIT routine may then be used to place the decimal point and any other edit character. An example is as follows:

	<u>FORTRAN Statements</u>	<u>Meaning</u>
	DIMENSION IN(80), IOUT(9), ITMP(7)	Allocate storage
1	FORMAT(80A1)	Describe input
2	FORMAT(9HbGROSS IS, 9A1)	Describe output
	IREAD=2	Input unit
	IWRIT=3	Output unit
	READ(IREAD, 1) IOUT	Read edit mask (bbbbbb\$.bb)
	READ(IREAD, 1) IN	Input
	RATE=GET(IN, 30, 34, 1. 0)	Extract rate (cc 30-34) already in mills
	HRS=GET(IN, 40, 43, 10. 0)	Extract hours (cc 40-43) and add a zero to make them mills
	CURR=RATE*HRS	Calculate current earnings (now in thousands of mills)
	CURR=WHOLE((CURR+500.0)/1000.0)	Half-adjust, make current earnings mills, and truncate any fraction
	GROSS=CURR+GET(IN, 20, 26, 10. 0)	Extract old gross (cc 20-26) making mills, and calculate new gross
	CALL PUT(ITMP, 1, 7, GROSS, 5.0, 1)	Half-adjust, truncate, and convert to A1 format
	CALL EDIT(ITMP, 1, 7, IOUT, 1, 9)	Place decimal point and dollar sign
	WRITE(IWRIT, 2) IOUT	Print
	CALL EXIT	End of job
	END	

The above program will calculate gross pay. If there is an error in keypunching a field, the GET statement for that field will be zero. The GET routine can be changed and the computer made to stop, if a PAUSE, as stated under "Modification Aids", is appropriately placed.

As mentioned under "General Description", precision errors can be a problem. Therefore, the following limits are set on the size of real numbers:

+100,000,000.0

-100,000,000.0

If dollars and cents are used, the limits are:

+1,000,000.000

-1,000,000.000

As can be seen, an additional decimal place is carried to ensure accuracy.

In mills (including the additional decimal place) the limits are:

+1,000,000,000.

-1,000,000,000.

When using the decimal arithmetic feature of the 1130 Commercial Subroutine Package, it is not necessary to half-adjust to compensate for the binary nature of the 1130. However, when multiplication or division is involved, it is necessary to half-adjust to get to the nearest penny. This may be done by adding a constant of 5 to the mills position.

To truncate a field (zero out part of the fraction), the user can employ the FILL subroutine. The following statements show the multiplication of the hours worked (to two decimal places) by the rate (to three decimal places), half-adjusting in the third decimal place:

	<u>Statement</u>	<u>Meaning</u>
	DIMENSION IRATE(5),IHRS(4),IWORK(9), IGROS(6),IFIVE(1)	Allocate storage
	N=0	Initialize
	IFIVE(1)=5	
	CALL MOVE(IHRS,1,4,IWORK,6)	Set up work area
	CALL MPY(IRATE,1,5,IWORK,6,9,N)	Multiply
	IF(N) 2,1,2	Overflow?
1	CALL ADD(IFIVE,1,1,IWORK,1,7,N)	Half-adjust in mills
	CALL MOVE(IWORK,1,6,IGROS,1)	Place result and truncate
	.	
	.	
	.	
	C OVERFLOW CONDITION	
2	STOP 777	

Remember that MPY and DIV both require the extension of the second field in the operation. Also, the result may be located in the second field through the formulas given in the specific subroutine descriptions.

There are no limits to the size of numbers when the decimal feature of the package is used.

MODIFICATION AIDS

Since the source language of the subroutine package is mainly FORTRAN, modification is a relatively easy problem, provided the modification is well defined.

In the listings there are comments as to where pauses could be conveniently placed to stop on error conditions.

The following FORTRAN program may be used on an IBM 1130 or other machine to produce the decimal equivalents of character codes. The only changes to the program may be the input and output unit numbers in statements 3 and 4, and the integer width in statement 2. The program reads a card which should contain up to 80 legal characters for that machine, and prints the character and its decimal equivalent.

```
                DIMENSION N(80)
1      FORMAT(80A1)
2      FORMAT(1X,A1,1X,I6)
3      READ(2,1)N
4      WRITE(3,2)(N(I),N(I), I=1,80)
      STOP
      END
```

The package has been prepared with Extended Precision. If the user wishes to use standard precision, he must, before compiling the routines, remove cards numbered:

CSP00060	CSP03310
CSP00280	CSP03750
CSP00440	CSP04340
CSP01080	CSP04690
CSP01850	CSP04920
CSP02150	CSP05190
CSP02480	CSP05460
CSP02760	CSP09830
CSP03130	CSP12860

CSP14940

In addition, the user must change the PUT subroutine by replacing card number CSP01990 with the following six cards:

		<u>(cc 73-80)</u>
	JTEST=IFIX(DIGS-10.0*DGT)	CSP01982
11	IF(JTEST-10)9,10,10	CSP01985
10	JTEST=JTEST-10	CSP01988
	DGT=DGT+1.0	CSP01991
	GO TO 11	CSP01994
9	JCARD(JNOW)=256*JTEST-4032	CSP01997

SAMPLE PROBLEMS

PROBLEM 1

This program has been written to exercise each of the routines. A card is read and a code on that card initiates the operation of the specified routine. The card image is printed, before execution of the routine; the resulting variable is printed, if such a variable is associated with the routine; and the card image is printed, after execution of the routine.

If the user's system has an 1132 Printer, switch 0 on the console must be in the up position and all other switches in the down position. If the user's system does not have an 1132 Printer, all switches on the console must be in the down position.

Sample Problem 1: Source Program

// FOR

CSP09780

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```
** SAMPLE PROBLEM 1
* NAME SMP11
* IOCS(CARD,TYPEWRITER,1132 PRINTER)
* ONE WORD INTEGERS
* EXTENDED PRECISION
* LIST ALL
```

CSP09790
CSP09800
CSP09810
CSP09820
CSP09830
CSP09840

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```
SAMPLE PROBLEM 1
C-----GENERAL PURPOSE 1130 COMMERCIAL SUBROUTINE PACKAGE TEST PROGRAM.
DIMENSION NCARD(80), NAMES(5*13)
1  FORMAT (80A1)
2  FORMAT (110, 4F10.0, F10.3)
3  FORMAT (30HONOW TESTING 1130 CSP ROUTINE +5A1+16H WITH PARAMETERS,
  X4F10.5, F10.3)
4  FORMAT (13H CARD BEFORE=,80A1)
5  FORMAT (13H CARD AFTER =,80A1)
6  FORMAT(14, 5I3,2X,12HCARD AFTER *=1X,80A1)
7  FORMAT(140+4X,10HINDICATORS+3X,12HCARD BEFORE=,1X,80A1)
8  FORMAT (10H ANSWER IS, F20.3)
C-----DEFINE UNIT NUMBERS OF I/O DEVICES.
CALL DATSW(0+N)
NREAD=2
NWRITE=2*(1/N)+1
10 READ (NREAD,1) NAMES
  READ (NREAD,2) N, V1, V2, V3, V4, VAR
  IF (N) 98,98,99
98  STOP
99  WRITE (NWRITE,3) (NAMES(I,N), I=1,5), V1, V2, V3, V4, VAR
  N1=V1
  N2=V2
  N3=V3
  N4=V4
  NVAR=VAR
  NER1=0
  NER2=0
  NER3=0
  NER4=0
  NER5=0
  READ (NREAD,1) NCARD
  IF (N=7) 21,21,22
21  WRITE(NWRITE,4) NCARD
C-----GO TO 1130 CSP ROUTINE
  GO TO (11,12,13,14,15,16,17), N
C-----COMP ROUTINE
11  ANS=NCOMP(NCARD,N1,N2,NCARD,N3)
  GO TO 19
C-----MOVE ROUTINE
12  CALL MOVE(NCARD,N1,N2,NCARD,N3)
  GO TO 20
C-----NZONE ROUTINE
13  CALL NZONE(NCARD,N1,N2,N3)
  ANS=N3
  GO TO 19
C-----EDIT ROUTINE
14  CALL EDIT(NCARD,N1,N2,NCARD,N3,N4)
  GO TO 20
C-----GET ROUTINE
15  ANS=GET(NCARD,N1,N2,V3)
  GO TO 19
C-----PUT ROUTINE
16  CALL PUT(NCARD,N1,N2,VAR,V3,N4)
```

CSP09850
CSP09860
CSP09870
CSP09880
CSP09890
CSP09900
CSP09910
CSP09920
CSP09930
CSP09940
CSP09950
CSP09960
CSP09970
CSP09980
CSP09990
CSP10000
CSP10010
CSP10020
CSP10030
CSP10040
CSP10050
CSP10060
CSP10070
CSP10080
CSP10090
CSP10100
CSP10110
CSP10120
CSP10130
CSP10140
CSP10150
CSP10160
CSP10170
CSP10180
CSP10190
CSP10200
CSP10210
CSP10220
CSP10230
CSP10240
CSP10250
CSP10260
CSP10270
CSP10280
CSP10290
CSP10300
CSP10310
CSP10320
CSP10330
CSP10340
CSP10350
CSP10360
CSP10370

SAMPLE PROBLEM 1

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```

      GO TO 20
C-----FILL ROUTINE
17  CALL FILL(INCARD,N1,N2,NVAR)
      GO TO 20
19  WRITE (NWRIT,8) ANS
20  WRITE (NWRIT,5) NCARD
      GO TO 10
22  WRITE(NWRIT,7) NCARD
C-----AIDEC ROUTINE
      CALL AIDEC(INCARD,N1,N2,NER1)
      CALL AIDEC(INCARD,N3,N4,NER2)
      N=N-7
      GO TO (23,24,25,26,27,28)*N
C-----ADD ROUTINE
23  CALL ADD(INCARD,N1,N2,NCARD,N3,N4,NER3)
      GO TO 29
C-----SUB ROUTINE
24  CALL SUB(INCARD,N1,N2,NCARD,N3,N4,NER3)
      GO TO 29
C-----MPY ROUTINE
25  CALL MPY(INCARD,N1,N2,NCARD,N3,N4,NER3)
      GO TO 29
C-----DIV ROUTINE
26  CALL DIV(INCARD,N1,N2,NCARD,N3,N4,NER3)
      GO TO 29
C-----ICOMP ROUTINE
27  NER3=ICOMP(INCARD,N1,N2,NCARD,N3,N4)
      GO TO 29
C-----NSIGN ROUTINE
28  CALL NSIGN(INCARD,N1,NVAR,NER3)
C-----DECA1 ROUTINE
29  CALL DECA1(INCARD,N1,N2,NER4)
      IF(N=3) 33,32,30
30  IF(N=4) 33,31,33
31  JSPAN=N2-N1
      KSPAN=N4-N3
      KSTRT=N3-JSPAN-1
      N3=N4-KSPAN
      CALL DECA1(INCARD,KSTRT,N3-1,NER5)
      GO TO 33
32  N3=N3-N2+1-1
33  CALL DECA1(INCARD,N3,N4,NER5)
      WRITE(NWRIT,6) NER1,NER2,NER3,NER4,NER5,NCARD
      GO TO 10
      ENO
CSP10380
CSP10390
CSP10400
CSP10410
CSP10420
CSP10430
CSP10440
CSP10450
CSP10460
CSP10470
CSP10480
CSP10490
CSP10500
CSP10510
CSP10520
CSP10530
CSP10540
CSP10550
CSP10560
CSP10570
CSP10580
CSP10590
CSP10600
CSP10610
CSP10620
CSP10630
CSP10640
CSP10650
CSP10660
CSP10670
CSP10680
CSP10690
CSP10700
CSP10710
CSP10720
CSP10730
CSP10740
CSP10750
CSP10760
CSP10770
CSP10780
CSP10790
CSP10800
CSP10810
CSP10820

```

SAMPLE PROBLEM 1

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```

VARIABLE ALLOCATIONS
V1 =0000 V2 =0003 V3 =0006 V4 =0009 VAR =000C ANS =000F NCARD=0064 NAMES=00A5 N =00A6 NREAO=00A7
NWRIT=00A8 I =00A9 N1 =00AA N2 =00AB N3 =00AC N4 =00AD NVAR =00AE NER1 =00AF NER2 =00B0 NER3 =00B1
NER4 =00B2 NER5 =00B3 JSPAN=00B4 KSPAN=00B5 KSTRT=00B6

STATEMENT ALLOCATIONS
1 =00C0 2 =00C3 3 =00C8 4 =00E7 5 =00F2 6 =00FD 7 =010D 8 =0122 10 =0157 98 =016A
99 =016C 21 =01C8 11 =01DA 12 =01E6 13 =01EF 14 =01FC 15 =0206 16 =0210 17 =021A 19 =0222
20 =0228 22 =0231 23 =0254 24 =025F 25 =026A 26 =0275 27 =0280 28 =028C 29 =0292 30 =02A0
31 =02A6 32 =02CE 33 =02D8

FEATURES SUPPORTED
ONE WORD INTEGERS
EXTENDED PRECISION
IOCS

CALLED SUBPROGRAMS
DATSW NCOMP MOVE NZONE EDIT GET PUT FILL AIDEC ADO SUB MPY DIV ICOMP NSIGN
DECA1 ELD ESTO IFIX FLOAT WRTYZ SRED SWRT SCOMP SF10 S10AI S10IX S10F S10I SUBSC
STOP CARDZ PRNT2

INTEGER CONSTANTS
0=00B8 2=00B9 1=008A 5=00BB 7=00BC 3=00BD 4=00BE 0=00BF

CORE REQUIREMENTS FOR SMPL1
COMMON 0 VARIABLES 184 PROGRAM 570

END OF COMPILEATION

```

Sample Problem 1: Output

```
// XEO                                CSP10830

NOW TESTING 1130 CSP ROUTINE NCOMP WITH PARAMETERS 1.00000 10.00000 11.00000 0.00000 0.000
CARD BEFORE=ABCOEFGHIJKLMNOPQRST
ANSWER IS -544.000
CARD AFTER =ABCOEFGHIJKLMNOPQRST
2CSP10860

NOW TESTING 1130 CSP ROUTINE NCOMP WITH PARAMETERS 1.00000 10.00000 11.00000 0.00000 0.000
CARD BEFORE=BC80 F BC80 F
ANSWER IS 0.000
CARD AFTER =BC80 F BC80 F
4CSP10880

NOW TESTING 1130 CSP ROUTINE NCOMP WITH PARAMETERS 20.00000 25.00000 30.00000 0.00000 0.000
CARD BEFORE= JKLMN CBAFG
ANSWER IS 448.000
CARD AFTER = JKLMN CBAFG
6CSP10900

NOW TESTING 1130 CSP ROUTINE MOVE WITH PARAMETERS 1.00000 5.00000 20.00000 0.00000 0.000
CARD BEFORE=ABCDE
CARD AFTER =ABCDE
8CSP10920

NOW TESTING 1130 CSP ROUTINE MOVE WITH PARAMETERS 40.00000 49.00000 1.00000 0.00000 0.000
CARD BEFORE= 9876543210
CARD AFTER =9876543210
10CSP10940

NOW TESTING 1130 CSP ROUTINE NZONE WITH PARAMETERS 10.00000 5.00000 0.00000 0.00000 0.000
CARD BEFORE= A
ANSWER IS 1.000
CARD AFTER = A
12CSP10960

NOW TESTING 1130 CSP ROUTINE NZONE WITH PARAMETERS 10.00000 5.00000 0.00000 0.00000 0.000
CARD BEFORE= 1
ANSWER IS 1.000
CARD AFTER = I
14CSP10980

NOW TESTING 1130 CSP ROUTINE NZONE WITH PARAMETERS 20.00000 5.00000 0.00000 0.00000 0.000
CARD BEFORE= 0
ANSWER IS 4.000
CARD AFTER = 0
16CSP11000

NOW TESTING 1130 CSP ROUTINE NZONE WITH PARAMETERS 20.00000 5.00000 0.00000 0.00000 0.000
CARD BEFORE= 9
ANSWER IS 4.000
CARD AFTER = 9
18CSP11020

NOW TESTING 1130 CSP ROUTINE NZONE WITH PARAMETERS 30.00000 5.00000 0.00000 0.00000 0.000
CARD BEFORE= J
ANSWER IS 2.000
CARD AFTER = J
20CSP11040

NOW TESTING 1130 CSP ROUTINE NZONE WITH PARAMETERS 30.00000 5.00000 0.00000 0.00000 0.000
CARD BEFORE= R
ANSWER IS 2.000
22CSP11060
```

CARO AFTER =	R				22CSP11060	
NOW TESTING 1130 CSP ROUTINE NZONE WITH PARAMETERS	10.00000	1.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.000	
CARO BEFORE=	A				24CSP11080	
ANSWER IS	1.000					
CARO AFTER =	A				24CSP11080	
NOW TESTING 1130 CSP ROUTINE NZONE WITH PARAMETERS	10.00000	1.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.000	
CARO BEFORE=	1				26CSP11100	
ANSWER IS	4.000					
CARO AFTER =	A				26CSP11100	
NOW TESTING 1130 CSP ROUTINE NZONE WITH PARAMETERS	10.00000	1.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.000	
CARO BEFORE=	J				28CSP11120	
ANSWER IS	2.000					
CARO AFTER =	A				28CSP11120	
NOW TESTING 1130 CSP ROUTINE NZONE WITH PARAMETERS	20.00000	4.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.000	
CARO BEFORE=	I				30CSP11140	
ANSWER IS	1.000					
CARO AFTER =	9				30CSP11140	
NOW TESTING 1130 CSP ROUTINE NZONE WITH PARAMETERS	20.00000	2.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.000	
CARO BEFORE=	9				32CSP11160	
ANSWER IS	4.000					
CARO AFTER =	R				32CSP11160	
NOW TESTING 1130 CSP ROUTINE NZONE WITH PARAMETERS	20.00000	3.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.000	
CARO BEFORE=	R				34CSP11180	
ANSWER IS	2.000					
CARO AFTER =	Z				34CSP11180	
NOW TESTING 1130 CSP ROUTINE NZONE WITH PARAMETERS	30.00000	3.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.000	
CARO BEFORE=	0				36CSP11200	
ANSWER IS	1.000					
CARO AFTER =	0				36CSP11200	
NOW TESTING 1130 CSP ROUTINE NZONE WITH PARAMETERS	30.00000	2.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.000	
CARO BEFORE=	4				38CSP11220	
ANSWER IS	4.000					
CARO AFTER =	M				38CSP11220	
NOW TESTING 1130 CSP ROUTINE NZONE WITH PARAMETERS	30.00000	4.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.000	
CARO BEFORE=	M				40CSP11240	
ANSWER IS	2.000					
CARO AFTER =	4				40CSP11240	
NOW TESTING 1130 CSP ROUTINE E01T WITH PARAMETERS	1.00000	6.00000	20.00000	30.00000	0.000	
CARO BEFORE=123456					42CSP11260	
CARO AFTER =123456	\$1234.56				42CSP11260	
NOW TESTING 1130 CSP ROUTINE E01T WITH PARAMETERS	1.00000	6.00000	20.00000	30.00000	0.000	
CARO BEFORE=02343K					44CSP11280	
CARO AFTER =02343K	\$234.32CR				44CSP11280	
NOW TESTING 1130 CSP ROUTINE E01T WITH PARAMETERS	1.00000	6.00000	20.00000	29.00000	0.000	
CARO BEFORE=00343-					46CSP11300	
CARO AFTER =00343-	\$34.30-				46CSP11300	
NOW TESTING 1130 CSP ROUTINE E01T WITH PARAMETERS	1.00000	7.00000	21.00000	28.00000	0.000	
CARO BEFORE=1234567					48CSP11320	
CARO AFTER =1234567	*****				48CSP11320	
NOW TESTING 1130 CSP ROUTINE E01T WITH PARAMETERS	1.00000	6.00000	14.00000	30.00000	0.000	
CARO BEFORE=00005M					50CSP11340	
CARO AFTER =00005M	*****00.54CR				50CSP11340	
NOW TESTING 1130 CSP ROUTINE E01T WITH PARAMETERS	1.00000	6.00000	20.00000	29.00000	0.000	
CARO BEFORE= 5M					52CSP11360	
CARO AFTER = 5M	0 0 -				52CSP11360	
NOW TESTING 1130 CSP ROUTINE GET WITH PARAMETERS	1.00000	5.00000	0.01000	0.00000	0.000	
CARO BEFORE=12345					54CSP11380	
ANSWER IS	123.449					
CARO AFTER =12345					54CSP11380	
NOW TESTING 1130 CSP ROUTINE GET WITH PARAMETERS	1.00000	5.00000	0.01000	0.00000	0.000	
CARO BEFORE=1234N					56CSP11400	
ANSWER IS	-123.449					
CARO AFTER =1234N					56CSP11400	
NOW TESTING 1130 CSP ROUTINE GET WITH PARAMETERS	1.00000	7.00000	0.00100	0.00000	0.000	
CARO BEFORE=1 3 5 7					58CSP11420	
ANSWER IS	1030.506					
CARO AFTER =1 3 5 7					58CSP11420	
NOW TESTING 1130 CSP ROUTINE GET WITH PARAMETERS	1.00000	5.00000	1.00000	0.00000	0.000	
CARO BEFORE=12A84					60CSP11440	
ANSWER IS	0.000					
CARO AFTER =12A84					60CSP11440	
NOW TESTING 1130 CSP ROUTINE GET WITH PARAMETERS	1.00000	5.00000	1.00000	0.00000	0.000	
CARO BEFORE=1230-					62CSP11460	
ANSWER IS	-12300.000					
CARO AFTER =1230-					62CSP11460	
NOW TESTING 1130 CSP ROUTINE GET WITH PARAMETERS	1.00000	3.00000	0.00001	0.00000	0.000	
CARO BEFORE=123					64CSP11480	
ANSWER IS	0.001					
CARO AFTER =123					64CSP11480	
NOW TESTING 1130 CSP ROUTINE PUT WITH PARAMETERS	1.00000	5.00000	0.50000	0.00000	12345.000	
CARO BEFORE=					66CSP11500	
CARO AFTER =12345					66CSP11500	
NOW TESTING 1130 CSP ROUTINE PUT WITH PARAMETERS	1.00000	2.00000	5.00000	1.00000	12890.000	
CARO BEFORE=					68CSP11520	
CARO AFTER =89					68CSP11520	
NOW TESTING 1130 CSP ROUTINE PUT WITH PARAMETERS	11.00000	15.00000	5.00000	1.00000	12345.000	

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Sample Problem 1: Data Input Listing

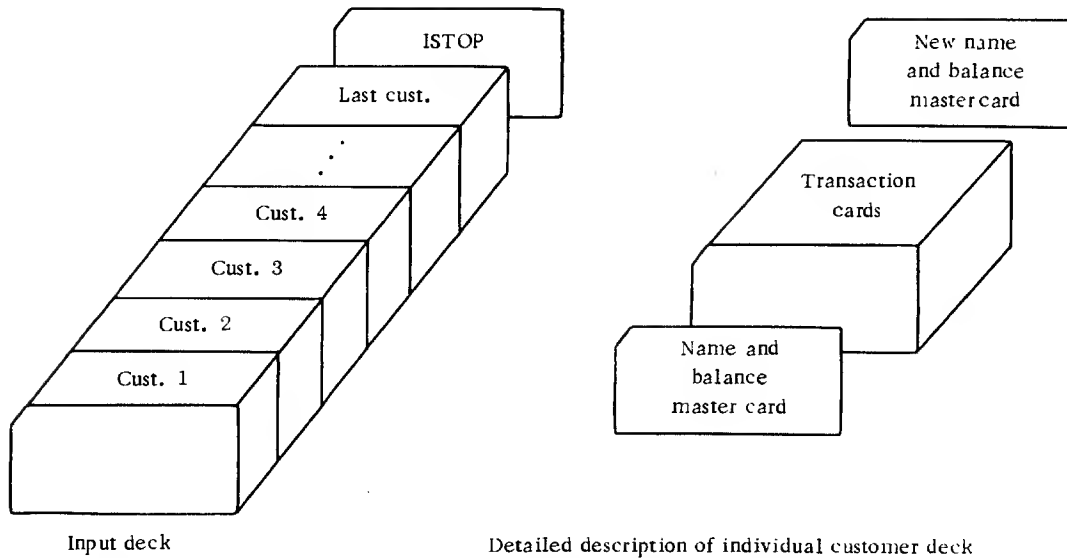
NCOMP	MOVE	NZONE	EDIT	GET	PUT	FILL	ADO	SUB	MPY	OIV	ICOMP	NSIGN	
1		1			10		11						CSP10840
ABCOEFGHIJKLMNOPRST													1CSP10850
1		1			10		11						2CSP10860
BC80 F		BC8D F											3CSP10870
1		20			25		30						4CSP10880
		JKLMN			CBAFG								5CSP10890
2		1			5		20						6CSP10900
ABCDE													7CSP10910
2		40			49		1						8CSP10920
							9876543210						9CSP10930
3		10			5								10CSP10940
A													11CSP10950
3		10			5								12CSP10960
I													13CSP10970
3		20			5								14CSP10980
3		0											15CSP10990
3		20			5								16CSP11000
		9											17CSP11010
3		30			5								18CSP11020
					J								19CSP11030
3		30			5								20CSP11040
					R								21CSP11050
3		10			1								22CSP11060
A													23CSP11070
3		10			1								24CSP11080
3													25CSP11090
3		10			1								26CSP11100
J													27CSP11110
3		20			4								28CSP11120
		1											29CSP11130
3		20			2								30CSP11140
		9											31CSP11150
3		20			3								32CSP11160
		R											33CSP11170
3		30			3								34CSP11180
					D								35CSP11190
3		30			2								36CSP11200
					4								37CSP11210
3		30			4								38CSP11220
					M								39CSP11230
4		1			6		20		30				40CSP11240
123456					CR								41CSP11250
		1			6		20		30				42CSP11260
02343K					CR								43CSP11270
		1			6		20		29				44CSP11280
00343-					-								45CSP11290
		1			7		21		28				46CSP11300
1234567													47CSP11310
		1			6		10		30				48CSP11320
00005M					CR								49CSP11330
		1			6		20		29				50CSP11340
5M					-								51CSP11350
		10											52CSP11360

12345	5	1	5	•01		53CSP11370
1234N	5	1	5	•01		54CSP11380
1 3 5 7	5	1	7	•001		55CSP11390
12A84	5	1	5	1•		56CSP11400
1230~	5	1	5	1•		57CSP11410
123	5	1	3	•00001		58CSP11420
	6	1	5	0•5	0	59CSP11430
	6	1	2	5•0	1	60CSP11440
	6	11	15	5•0	1	61CSP11450
	6	10	16	50•0	2	62CSP11460
	6	10	17	5•0	1	63CSP11470
7	1	10				64CSP11480
ABCDEFGH IJK	20	25			16448•	65CSP11490
7	A8C0EFGH				23360•	66CSP11500
08	31	35	24	66	70	67CSP11510
09	31	35	24	66	70	68CSP11520
10	31	35	24	66	70	69CSP11530
11	31	35	24	66	70	70CSP11540
12	31	35	24	66	70	71CSP11550
13	1	1	2	2	1•	72CSP11560
65	08	31	35	99	66	73CSP11570
	09	31	35	99	66	74CSP11580
	10	31	35	99	66	75CSP11590
	11	31	35	99	66	76CSP11600
	12	31	35	99	66	77CSP11610
	13	1	1	2	2	78CSP11620
54	08	01	20	41	70	CSP11630
12345678901234567890	09	01	20	41	70	CSP11640
12345678901234567890				123456789012345678901234567890		CSP11650
				123456789012345678901234567890		CSP11660
				123456789012345678901234567890		CSP11670
				123456789012345678901234567890		CSP11680
				123456789012345678901234567890		CSP11690
				123456789012345678901234567890		CSP11700
				123456789012345678901234567890		CSP11710
				123456789012345678901234567890		CSP11720
				123456789012345678901234567890		CSP11730
				123456789012345678901234567890		CSP11740
				123456789012345678901234567890		CSP11750
				123456789012345678901234567890		CSP11760
				123456789012345678901234567890		CSP11770
				123456789012345678901234567890		CSP11780
				123456789012345678901234567890		CSP11790
				123456789012345678901234567890		CSP11800
				123456789012345678901234567890		CSP11810
				123456789012345678901234567890		CSP11820
				123456789012345678901234567890		CSP11830
				123456789012345678901234567890		CSP11840
				123456789012345678901234567890		CSP11850
				123456789012345678901234567890		CSP11860
				123456789012345678901234567890		CSP11870
				123456789012345678901234567890		CSP11880
				123456789012345678901234567890		CSP11890
				123456789012345678901234567890		CSP11900

10	01	20	41	70		CSP11910
12345678901234567890	11	01	20	41	70	CSP11920
12345678901234567890	12	01	20	41	70	CSP11930
12345678901234567890	13	01	20	41	70	CSP11940
32	08	01	20	41	70	CSP11950
1234567890123456789~	09	01	20	41	70	CSP11960
1234567890123456789~	10	01	20	41	70	CSP11970
1234567890123456789~	11	01	20	41	70	CSP11980
1234567890123456789~	12	01	20	41	70	CSP11990
1234567890123456789~	13	01	20	41	70	CSP12000
ON	08	01	20	41	70	CSP12010
12345678901234567890	09	01	20	41	70	CSP12020
12345678901234567890	10	01	20	41	70	CSP12030
12345678901234567890	11	01	20	41	70	CSP12040
12345678901234567890	12	01	20	41	70	CSP12050
12345678901234567890	13	01	20	41	70	CSP12060
				123456789012345678901234567890		CSP12070
				123456789012345678901234567890		CSP12080
				123456789012345678901234567890		CSP12090
				123456789012345678901234567890		CSP12100
				123456789012345678901234567890		CSP12110
				123456789012345678901234567890		CSP12120
				123456789012345678901234567890		CSP12130
				123456789012345678901234567890		CSP12140
				123456789012345678901234567890		CSP12150
				123456789012345678901234567890		CSP12160
				123456789012345678901234567890		CSP12170
				123456789012345678901234567890		CSP12180
				123456789012345678901234567890		CSP12190
				123456789012345678901234567890		CSP12200
				123456789012345678901234567890		CSP12210
				123456789012345678901234567890		CSP12220
				123456789012345678901234567890		CSP12230
				123456789012345678901234567890		CSP12240
				123456789012345678901234567890		CSP12250
				123456789012345678901234567890		CSP12260
				123456789012345678901234567890		CSP12270
				123456789012345678901234567890		CSP12280
				123456789012345678901234567890		CSP12290
				123456789012345678901234567890		CSP12300

PROBLEM 2

The purpose of this program is to create invoices. The input deck is as follows:



Each customer has the old master name and balance card, followed by the transaction cards, followed by a blank master name and balance card.

The invoice is printed as in the example, and a new master name and balance card image is printed on the console printer. Then the next customer is processed until the stop code card is reached (ISTOP in cc 1-5).

In an actual situation the new card image would be punched and stacker-selected. Then, as input to the next run of the program, a new input deck would have to be prepared.

This problem requires an 1132 Printer on the system.

Sample Problem 2: Detailed Description

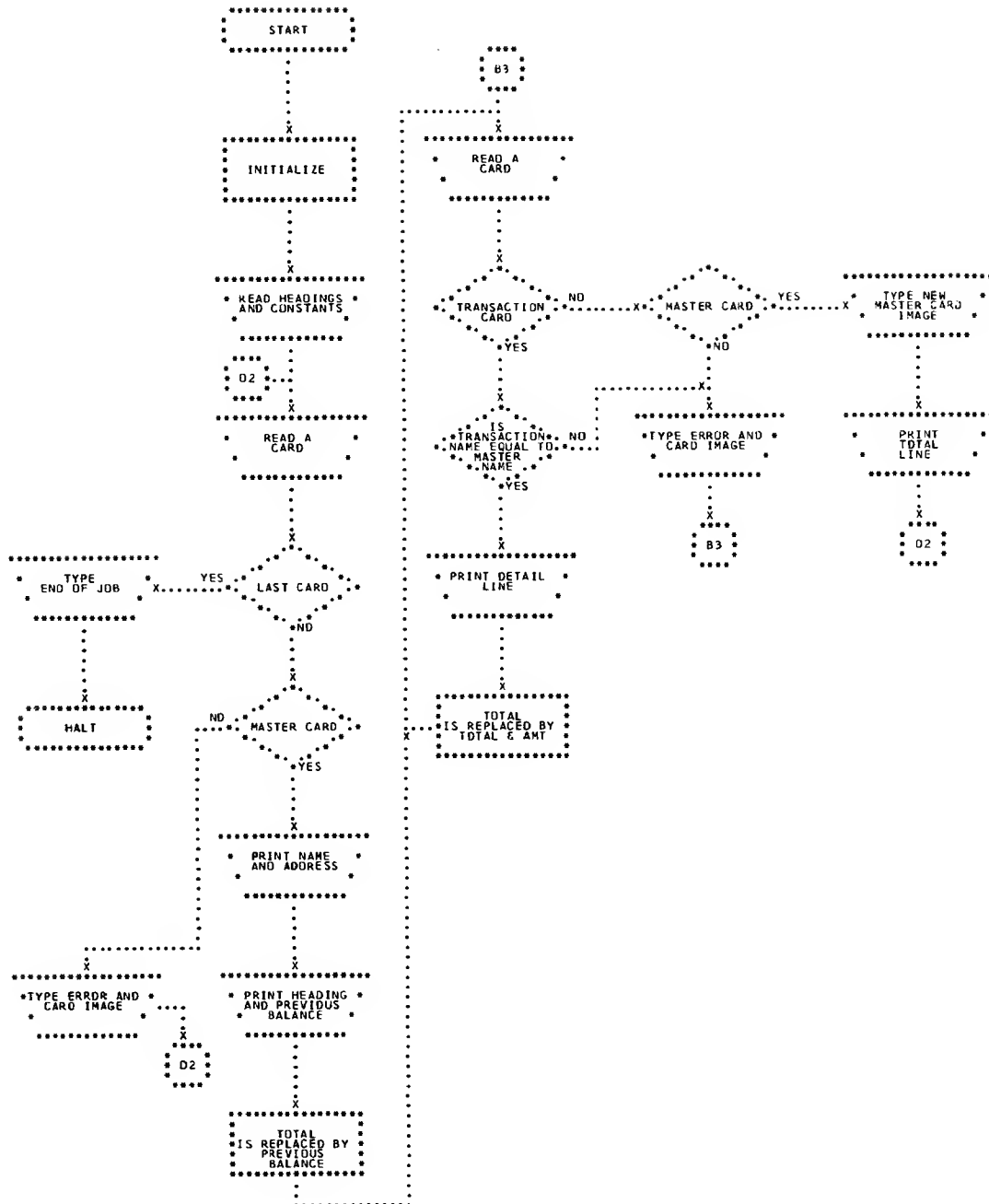
1. Read all constant information.
2. Initialize error indicators.
 - a. $J=2$
 - b. $I=0, L=0, M=0$
3. Read the first card. It should be a master card.
4. Is the card read in 3 the last card?
No — 5 Yes — 64
5. Is the card read in 3 above a master card?
No — 72 Yes — 6
6. Go to the top of a new page.
7. Clear the print area.
8. Print the customer name.
9. Move the edit mark to the work area.
10. Edit the previous balance.
11. Print the customer street address.
12. Move the words PREVIOUS BALANCE to the print area.
13. Move the work area to the print area.
14. Print the customer city, state, and zip code.
15. Skip 3 lines.
16. Print the column headings.
17. Print the print area.
18. Clear the print area.
19. Convert the previous balance from A1 format to decimal format.

20. Is the conversion in 19 correct?
- No — 66 Yes — 21
21. Set the total (ISUM) equal to the previous balance.
22. Set up the output area for the new master card.
23. Read a card.
24. Is the card read at 23 the last card?
- No — 25 Yes — 64
25. Is the card read at 23 a master card?
- No — 26 Yes — 52
26. Is the card read at 23 a transaction card?
- No — 49 Yes — 27
27. Is the card read at 23 for the same customer being processed?
- No — 49 Yes — 28
28. Move the item name to the print area.
29. Move the edit mask to the print area for dollar amount.
30. Move the edit mask to the print area for quantity.
31. Edit the quantity.
32. Edit the dollar amount.
33. Print the detail line assembled in 28 through 32.
34. Has channel 12 on the carriage tape been encountered?
- No — 35 Yes — 46
35. Convert the dollar amount from A1 format to decimal format.
36. Is the conversion in 35 correct?
- No — 40 Yes — 37
37. Add the dollar amount to ISUM.

38. Did overflow occur in the addition in 37?
- No — 23 Yes — 39
39. STOP and display 777.
40. Make the character in error a digit.
41. Try to convert only the character in error.
42. Is the conversion in 41 correct?
- No — 43 Yes — 44
43. STOP and display 666.
44. Convert the entire field back to A1 format.
45. Go to 35.
46. Go to the top of a new page.
47. Print the headings.
48. Go to 35.
49. Type ERROR on the console printer.
50. Type the card read on the console printer.
51. Go to 23.
52. Convert the total (ISUM) from decimal format to A1 format.
53. Is the conversion in 52 correct?
- No — 54 Yes — 55
54. STOP and display 555.
55. Clear the print area.
56. Move the edit mask to the print area.
57. Edit the total (ISUM).
58. Place the unedited total (ISUM) in the new master card.
59. Type the new master card image on the console printer.

- ## Card Formats

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Sample Problem 2: Source Program

// FOR

CSP1282D

PAGE 01

** SAMPLE PROBLEM 2
* NAME SMPL2
* ONE WORD INTEGERS
* EXTENDED PRECISION
* LIST ALL

CSP1283D
CSP1284D
CSP1285D
CSP1286D
CSP1287D

SAMPLE PROBLEM 2

PAGE 02

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C-----THE INPUT IS MADE UP OF A MASTER CARO FOLLOWED BY THE TRANSACTION CSP1288D
C-----CAROS FOR EACH CUSTOMER. WE WANT TO PRINT AN INVOICE AND PRINT A CSP1289D
C-----NEW MASTER CARO FOR EACH CUSTOMER. CSP1290D
      DIMENSION INCRD(82),IMASK(13),IPRNT(79),IOTCD(8D),ISTOP(5), CSP1291D
      IHEAO(80),IPRV8(16),ITOT(5),IWK(13),ISUM(8),IEROR(6),IEOJ(1D) CSP1292D
      CALL READ(IEOJ,1,1D,J) CSP1293D
      CALL READ(IEROR,1,6,J) CSP1294D
      CALL READ(IMASK,1,13,J) CSP1295D
      CALL READ(IPRV8,1,16,J) CSP1296D
      CALL READ(IHEAO,1,72,J) CSP1297D
      CALL READ(IHEAD,73,80,J) CSP1298D
      CALL READ(ISTOP,1,5,J) CSP1299D
      CALL READ(ITOT,1,5,J) CSP1300D
      J=2 CSP1301D
      INCRD(81)=16448 CSP1302D
      INCRD(82)=544D CSP1303D
1      I=D CSP1304D
      L=0 CSP1305D
      M=D CSP1306D
      CALL READ(INCRD,1,8D,J) CSP1307D
      IF(J=1) 22,2,2 CSP1308D
2      IF(NCOMP(INCRD,1,5,ISTOP,1)) 3,22,3 CSP1309D
3      CALL NZONE(INCRD,7D,5,K) CSP1310D
      IF(K=1) 26,4,26 CSP1311D
4      CALL SKIP(12544) CSP1312D
      CALL FILL(IPRNT,1,79,16448) CSP1313D
      CALL PRINT(INCRD,1,2D,1) CSP1314D
      CALL MOVE(IMASK,1,13,IWK,1) CSP1315D
      CALL EOT(INCRD,61,68,IWK,1,13) CSP1316D
      CALL PRINT(INCRD,21,4D,1) CSP1317D
      CALL MOVE(IPRV8,1,16,IPRNT,23) CSP1318D
      CALL MOVE(IWK,1,13,IPRNT,67) CSP1319D
      CALL PRINT(INCRD,41,6D,1) CSP1320D
      CALL SKIP(16128) CSP1321D
      CALL PRINT(IHEAO,1,8D,1) CSP1322D
      CALL PRINT(IPRNT,1,79,1) CSP1323D
4D      CALL FILL(IPRNT,1,79,16448) CSP1324D
      CALL ALDEC(INCRD,61,68,L) CSP1325D
      IF(L) 5,5,23 CSP1326D
5      CALL MOVE(INCRD,61,68,ISUM,1) CSP1327D
      CALL MOVE(INCRD,1,8D,IOTCD,1) CSP1328D
6      CALL READ(INCRD,1,80,J) CSP1329D
      IF(J=1) 22,7,7 CSP1330D
7      CALL NZONE(INCRD,7D,5,K) CSP1331D
      IF(K=1) 18,19,8 CSP1332D
8      IF(K=2) 18,9,18 CSP1333D
9      IF(NCOMP(INCRD,1,2D,IOTCD,1)) 18,10,18 CSP1334D
1D      CALL MOVE(INCRD,21,4D,IPRNT,23) CSP1335D
      CALL MOVE(IMASK,1,13,IPRNT,67) CSP1336D
      CALL MOVE(IMASK,3,8,IPRNT,7) CSP1337D
      IPRNT(12)=4032 CSP1338D
      CALL EOT(INCRD,49,52,IPRNT,7,12) CSP1339D

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SAMPLE PROBLEM 2

PAGE 03

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CALL EOIT(INCR0,41,48,IPRNT,67,79)
CALL PRINT(IPRNT,1,79,1)
IF(I-3) 11,11,17
11 CALL AIOEC(INCR0,41,48,L)
   IF(L) 12,12,14
12 CALL A00(INCR0,41,48,ISUM,1,8,M)
   IF(M) 13,6,13
13 CALL IONO
   STOP 777
14 CALL NZONE(INCR0,L,4,N1)
   N1=0
   CALL AIOEC(INCR0,L,L,N1)
   IF(N1) 16,16,15
15 CALL IONO
   STOP 666
16 CALL OECA1(INCR0,41,48,L)
   L=0
   GO TO 11
17 CALL SKIP(12544)
   CALL PRINT(IEAO,1,80,1)
   I=0
   GO TO 11
18 CALL TYPER(IEROR,1,5)
   CALL TYPER(INCR0,1,82)
   GO TO 6
19 CALL OECA1(ISUM,1,8,L)
   IF(L) 20,21,20
20 CALL IONO
   STOP 555
21 CALL FILL(IPRNT,1,79,16448)
   CALL MOVE(IMASK,1,13,IPRNT,67)
   CALL EOIT(ISUM,1,8,IPRNT,67,79)
   CALL MOVE(ISUM,1,8,IOTCO,61)
   CALL TYPER(IOTCO,1,80)
   CALL MOVE(IOT,1,5,IPRNT,23)
   CALL SKIP(15872)
   CALL PRINT(IPRNT,1,79,1)
   CALL TYPER(INCR0,81,82)
   GO TO 1
22 CALL TYPER(IEOJ,1,10)
   CALL IONO
   STOP 111
23 CALL NZONE(INCR0,L,4,N1)
   N1=0
   CALL AIOEC(INCR0,L,L,N1)
   IF(N1) 25,25,24
24 CALL IONO
   STOP 444
25 CALL DECA1(INCR0,61,68,L)
   L=0
   GO TO 40
26 CALL TYPER(IEROR,1,5)

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CSP13400
CSP13410
CSP13420
CSP13430
CSP13440
CSP13450
CSP13460
CSP13470
CSP13480
CSP13490
CSP13500
CSP13510
CSP13520
CSP13530
CSP13540
CSP13550
CSP13560
CSP13570
CSP13580
CSP13590
CSP13600
CSP13610
CSP13620
CSP13630
CSP13640
CSP13650
CSP13660
CSP13670
CSP13680
CSP13690
CSP13700
CSP13710
CSP13720
CSP13730
CSP13740
CSP13750
CSP13760
CSP13770
CSP13780
CSP13790
CSP13800
CSP13810
CSP13820
CSP13830
CSP13840
CSP13850
CSP13860
CSP13870
CSP13880
CSP13890
CSP13900
CSP13910

SAMPLE PROBLEM 2

PAGE 04

```

CALL TYPER(INCR0,1,82)
GO TO 1
END

```

CSP13920
CSP13930
CSP13940

SAMPLE PROBLEM 2

PAGE 05

VARIABLE ALLOCATIONS
 INCR0=00S1 IMASK=00SE IPRNT=00A0 IOTCO=00F0 ISTOP=0102 IEAO=01S2 IPRVB=0162 ITOT=0167 IWK=0174 ISUM=017C
 IEROR=0182 IEQJ=018C J=0180 I=018E L=018F M=0190 K=0191 N1=0192

STATEMENT ALLOCATIONS
 1=0206 2=021E 3=0227 4=0233 40=0280 5=028A 6=0298 7=02A4 8=02B2 9=02B8
 10=02C1 11=02F9 12=0303 13=0310 14=0314 15=0328 16=032C 17=0338 18=0347 19=0353
 20=0350 21=0361 22=0399 23=03A2 24=0386 25=03BA 26=03C6

FEATURES SUPPORTED
 ONE WORD INTEGERS
 EXTENDED PRECISION

CALLED SUBPROGRAMS
 READ NCOMP NZONE SKIP FILL PRINT MOVE EOIT AIOEC A00 IONO OECA1 TYPER STOP

INTEGER CONSTANTS
 1=0196 10=0197 6=0198 13=0199 16=019A 72=019B 73=019C 80=0190 5=019E 2=019F
 16448=01A0 5440=01A1 0=01A2 70=01A3 12544=01A4 79=01A5 20=01A6 61=01A7 68=01A8 21=01A9
 40=01AA 23=01AB 67=01AC 41=01AD 60=01AE 16128=01AF 3=01B0 8=01B1 7=01B2 4032=01B3
 49=01BA 52=01BB 12=01BC 48=01BD 777=01BE 4=01B9 666=01BA 82=01BB 555=01BC 15872=01BD
 81=01BE 111=01BF 444=01C0 1911=01C1 1638=01C2 1365=01C3 273=01C4 1092=01C5

CORE REQUIREMENTS FOR SMPLE2
 COMMON 0 VARIABLES 406 PROGRAM 572

END OF COMPILE

// XEQ

CSP13950

Sample Problem 2: Invoice Output

OAVES MARKET
1997 WASHINGTON ST.
NEWTOWN, MASS. 02158

QTY	NAME	AMT
	PREVIOUS BALANCE	\$111.29
8	SUGAR - BAGS	\$21.02
11	CHICKEN SOUP - CASES	\$38.76
10	TOMATO SOUP - CASES	\$30.11
8	SUGAR RETURNED	\$21.02CR
6	COOKIES - CASES	\$45.21
17	GINGER ALE - CASES	\$52.37
17	ROOT BEER - CASES	\$52.37
17	ORANGE ADE - CASES	\$52.37
17	CREME SOOA - CASES	\$52.37
17	CMERRY SOOA - CASES	\$52.37
17	SOOA WATER - CASES	\$52.37
25	OGG FOOD - CASES	\$101.26
25	CAT FOOD - CASES	\$101.26
10	SOAP POWDER - CASES	\$72.89
10	OETERGENT - CASES	\$72.89
12	HAM - TINS	\$36.75
12	HAM - LOAF	\$33.75
12	SALAMI	\$33.75
12	BOLOGNA	\$33.75
12	CORMEO BEEF	\$33.75
12	ROAST BEEF	\$33.75
1+000	BREA0 - LOAF	\$150.00
4+000	ROLLS	\$150.00
200	MILK - QUARTS	\$57.42
100	MILK - HALF GALS	\$57.42
50	MILK - GALS	\$57.42
100	POTATOES - BAGS	\$11.23
100	TOMATOES - LOOSE	\$11.23
100	CARROTS - BUNCHES	\$11.23
10	OETERGENT - CASES	\$72.89
12	HAM - TINS	\$36.75
12	HAM - LOAF	\$33.75
12	SALAMI	\$33.75
12	BOLOGNA	\$33.75
12	CORMEO BEEF	\$33.75
12	ROAST BEEF	\$33.75
1+000	BREA0 - LOAF	\$150.00
4+000	ROLLS	\$150.00
200	MILK - QUARTS	\$57.42
50	MILK - GALS	\$57.42
100	MILK - HALF GALS	\$57.42
100	POTATOES - BAGS	\$11.23
100	TOMATOES - LOOSE	\$11.23
100	CARROTS - BUNCHES	\$11.23
10	OETERGENT - CASES	\$72.89
12	HAM - TINS	\$36.75
1+000	BREA0 - LOAF	\$150.00

QTY	NAME	AMT
4+000	ROLLS	\$150.00
200	MILK - QUARTS	\$57.42
100	MILK - HALF GALS	\$57.42
50	MILK - GALS	\$57.42
100	POTATOES - BAGS	\$11.23
100	TOMATOES - LOOSE	\$11.23
100	CARROTS - BUNCHES	\$11.23
10	OETERGENT - CASES	\$72.89
12	HAM - TINS	\$36.75
12	HAM - LOAF	\$33.75
12	SALAMI	\$33.75
12	BOLOGNA	\$33.75
12	CORMEO BEEF	\$33.75
12	ROAST BEEF	\$33.75
1+000	BREA0 - LOAF	\$150.00
4+000	ROLLS	\$150.00
200	MILK - QUARTS	\$57.42
100	MILK - HALF GALS	\$57.42
100	MILK - HALF GALS	\$57.42
100	POTATOES - BAGS	\$11.23
100	TOMATOES - LOOSE	\$11.23
100	CARROTS - BUNCHES	\$11.23
10	DETERGENT - CASES	\$72.89
12	HAM - TINS	\$36.75

TOTAL \$3,893.25

STAMOISH MOTORS
10 WATER STREET
PLYMOUTH, MASS. 02296

QTY	NAME	AMT
	PREVIOUS BALANCE	\$2,356.36
20	AIR CLEANERS - CASES	\$200.03
6	GREASE - BARRELS	\$165.24
20	TIRES - 650 X 13	\$260.38
50	TIRES - 750 X 14	\$900.53
50	TIRES - 800 X 14	\$1,012.00
100	GASOLINE CAPS	\$99.68

TOTAL \$4,994.22

Sample Problem 2: Console Printer Log and New Master Card Listing

```
ERROR THIS IS A DELIBERATE ERROR                J CSP14040
ERROR DAVE MARKET          THIS CARD IS A DELIBERATE MISTAKE      J CSP14060
DAVES MARKET      1997 WASHINGTON ST. NEWTOWN, MASS. 0215800389325 A CSP14050
ERRDR STANDISH MOTOR    THIS CARD IS NOT CORRECT  ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ CSP14850
STANDISH MOTORS    10 WATER STREET    PLYMOUTH, MASS.0229600499422 A CSP14790

END OF JOB
```

Sample Problem 2: Data Input Listing

```

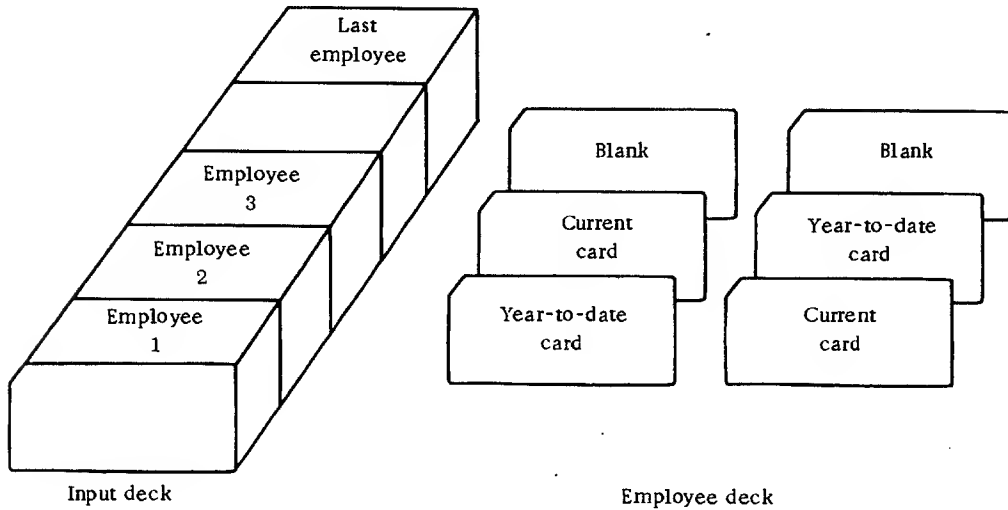
END OF JOB                                CSP13960
ERROR                                    CSP13970
      , % CR                             CSP13980
PREVIOUS BALANCE                         CSP13990
      QTY                                CSP14000
      NAME                               CSP14010
AMT                                       CSP14020
ISTOP                                    CSP14030
TOTAL                                    CSP14040
THIS IS A DELIBERATE ERROR              J   CSP14050
OAVES MARKET      1997 WASHINGTON ST. NEWTOWN, MASS. 021580001129 A   CSP14060
OAVE MARKET      THIS CARD IS A DELIBERATE MISTAKE              J   CSP14070
DAVES MARKET      SUGAR - BAGS 000021020008                    J   CSP14080
DAVES MARKET      CHICKEN SOUP - CASES 0000301100010           J   CSP14090
DAVES MARKET      TOMATO SOUP - CASES 0000210K0008            J   CSP14100
DAVES MARKET      COOKIES - CASES 000045210006                J   CSP14110
DAVES MARKET      GINGER ALE - CASES 000052370017              J   CSP14120
DAVES MARKET      ROOT BEER - CASES 000052370017              J   CSP14130
DAVES MARKET      ORANGE ADE - CASES 000052370017              J   CSP14140
DAVES MARKET      CREME SOGA - CASES 000052370017              J   CSP14150
DAVES MARKET      CHERRY SODA - CASES 000052370017             J   CSP14160
DAVES MARKET      SOOA WATER - CASES 000052370017             J   CSP14170
DAVES MARKET      OOG FOOD - CASES 000101260025                J   CSP14180
DAVES MARKET      CAT FOOD - CASES 000101260025                J   CSP14190
DAVES MARKET      SOAP POWDER - CASES 000072890010             J   CSP14200
DAVES MARKET      DETERGENT - CASES 000036750012              J   CSP14210
DAVES MARKET      HAM - TINS 000033750012                      J   CSP14220
DAVES MARKET      HAM - LOAF 000033750012                      J   CSP14230
DAVES MARKET      SALAMI 000033750012                          J   CSP14240
DAVES MARKET      BOLOGNA 000033750012                         J   CSP14250
DAVES MARKET      CORNED BEEF 000033750012                    J   CSP14260
DAVES MARKET      ROAST BEEF 000033750012                      J   CSP14270
DAVES MARKET      BREAD - LOAF 000150001000                    J   CSP14280
DAVES MARKET      ROLLS 000150004000                           J   CSP14290
DAVES MARKET      MILK - QUARTS 000057420200                  J   CSP14300
DAVES MARKET      MILK - HALF GALS 000057420100               J   CSP14310
DAVES MARKET      MILK - GALS 000057420050                     J   CSP14320
DAVES MARKET      POTATOES - BAGS 000011230100                 J   CSP14330
DAVES MARKET      TOMATOES - LOOSE 000011230100                J   CSP14340
DAVES MARKET      CARROTS - BUNCHES 000011230100              J   CSP14350
DAVES MARKET      DETERGENT - CASES 000072890010              J   CSP14360
DAVES MARKET      HAM - TINS 000036750012                      J   CSP14370
DAVES MARKET      HAM - LOAF 000033750012                      J   CSP14380
DAVES MARKET      SALAMI 000033750012                          J   CSP14390
DAVES MARKET      BOLOGNA 000033750012                         J   CSP14400
DAVES MARKET      CORNED BEEF 000033750012                    J   CSP14410
DAVES MARKET      ROAST BEEF 000033750012                      J   CSP14420
DAVES MARKET      BREAD - LOAF 000150001000                    J   CSP14430
DAVES MARKET      ROLLS 000150004000                           J   CSP14440
DAVES MARKET      MILK - QUARTS 000057420200                  J   CSP14450
DAVES MARKET      MILK - GALS 000057420050                     J   CSP14460
DAVES MARKET      MILK - HALF GALS 000057420100               J   CSP14470
DAVES MARKET      POTATOES - BAGS 000011230100                 J   CSP14480
DAVES MARKET      TOMATOES - LOOSE 000011230100                J   CSP14490

OAVES MARKET      CARROTS - BUNCHES 000011230100              J   CSP14500
DAVES MARKET      DETERGENT - CASES 000072890010              J   CSP14510
DAVES MARKET      HAM - TINS 000036750012                      J   CSP14520
OAVES MARKET      BREAD - LOAF 000150001000                    J   CSP14530
OAVES MARKET      ROLLS 000150004000                           J   CSP14540
DAVES MARKET      MILK - QUARTS 000057420200                  J   CSP14550
DAVES MARKET      MILK - HALF GALS 000057420100               J   CSP14560
DAVES MARKET      MILK - GALS 000057420050                     J   CSP14570
DAVES MARKET      POTATOES - BAGS 000011230100                 J   CSP14580
OAVES MARKET      TOMATOES - LOOSE 000011230100                J   CSP14590
DAVES MARKET      CARROTS - BUNCHES 000011230100              J   CSP14600
DAVES MARKET      DETERGENT - CASES 000072890010              J   CSP14610
DAVES MARKET      HAM - TINS 000036750012                      J   CSP14620
OAVES MARKET      HAM - LOAF 000033750012                      J   CSP14630
DAVES MARKET      SALAMI 000033750012                          J   CSP14640
OAVES MARKET      BOLOGNA 000033750012                         J   CSP14650
DAVES MARKET      CORNED BEEF 000033750012                    J   CSP14660
DAVES MARKET      ROAST BEEF 000033750012                      J   CSP14670
DAVES MARKET      BREAD - LOAF 000150001000                    J   CSP14680
DAVES MARKET      ROLLS 000150004000                           J   CSP14690
DAVES MARKET      MILK - QUARTS 000057420200                  J   CSP14700
OAVES MARKET      MILK - HALF GALS 000057420100               J   CSP14710
OAVES MARKET      MILK - HALF GALS 000057420100               J   CSP14720
OAVES MARKET      POTATOES - BAGS 000011230100                 J   CSP14730
DAVES MARKET      TOMATOES - LOOSE 000011230100                J   CSP14740
DAVES MARKET      CARROTS - BUNCHES 000011230100              J   CSP14750
OAVES MARKET      DETERGENT - CASES 000072890010              J   CSP14760
DAVES MARKET      HAM - TINS 000036750012                      J   CSP14770
A   CSP14780
STANOISH MOTORS    10 WATER STREET PLYMOUTH, MASS. 0229600235636 A   CSP14790
STANDISH MOTORS    AIR CLEANERS - CASES 0000200030020          J   CSP14800
STANOISH MOTORS    GREASE - BARRELS 000165240006               J   CSP14810
STANDISH MOTORS    TIRES - 650 X 13 000160980020              J   CSP14820
STANDISH MOTORS    TIRES - 750 X 14 000900530050               J   CSP14830
STANOISH MOTORS    TIRES - 800 X 14 001012000050               J   CSP14840
STANOISH MOTOR     THIS CARD IS NOT CORRECT ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVJ CSP14850
STANOISH MOTORS    GASOLINE CAPS 000099680100                  J   CSP14860
A   CSP14870
ISTOP                                                       CSP14880

```

PROBLEM 3

The purpose of this program is to print a payroll register and punch a new year-to-date card for each employee. The input deck is as follows:



The year-to-date and current cards are read and processed. The payroll register is printed as in the example, and a new year-to-date card image is printed on the console printer. Then the next employee is processed.

As is shown, the order of the year-to-date card and current card is not known before the cards are read.

If the user's system has an 1132 Printer, switch 0 on the console must be in the up position, and all other switches in the down position. If the user's system does not have an 1132 Printer, all switches on the console must be in the down position.

Sample Problem 3: Detailed Description

1. Determine the output unit from the data switches.

0=console printer, 1=1132 Printer

2. Read the edit mask.

3. Read a card.

4. Is the card read in (3) blank?

Yes — 18 No — 5

5. Is the card read in (3) a year-to-date card?

Yes — 11 No — 6

6. Is the card read in (3) a current card?

Yes — 8 No — 7

7. Stop.

8. Move the employee number to storage (JEMP).

9. Extract the number of hours worked (HRS).

10. Go to (3).

11. Move the department number to storage (IDEP).

12. Move the employee number to storage (IEMP).

13. Move the employee name to storage (INM).

14. Move the Social Security number to storage (ISS).

15. Move the pay rate to storage (IRT).

16. Move the year-to-date gross to storage (IYTD).

17. Go to (3).

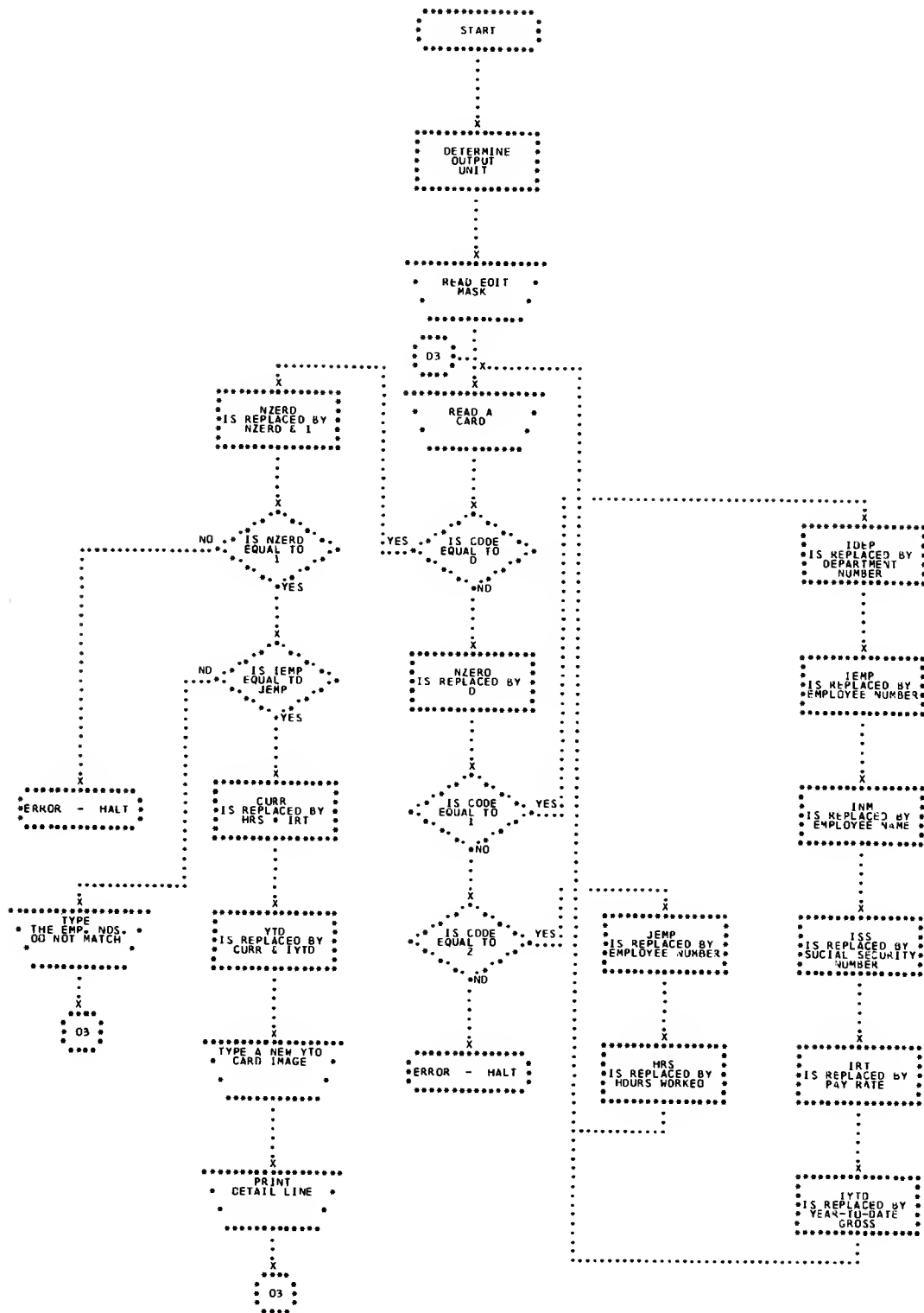
18. Are IEMP and JEMP the same?

Yes — 19 No — 24

19. Current amount (CURR) is set equal to HRS times pay rate.

- ## Card Formats

-101-



Sample Problem 3: Source Program

// FOR

CSP14890

PAGE 01

```
** SAMPLE PROBLEM 3
* NAME SP3
* IOCS(CARD=TYPEWRITER,1132 PRINTER)
* ONE WORD INTEGERS
* EXTENDED PRECISION
* LIST ALL
```

CSP14900
CSP14910
CSP14920
CSP14930
CSP14940
CSP14950

```
SAMPLE PROBLEM 3
DIMENSION MASK(12),IN(69),IDEP(2),IEMP(3),INM(20),ISS(9),IRT(4),
1 IYTD(7),JEMP(3),NYTD(7),ICUR(6),KCURR(12),KOYTD(12),KNYTD(12)
1 FORMAT (59A1,11)
2 FORMAT (12A1)
20 FORMAT (1H ,2A1,1X,23A1,2X,20A1,21X,1H1,3X,7HC5P
30 FORMAT (1H ,2A1,2X,3A1,2X,20A1,5X,3(12A1,2X))
CALL OATSW(0,1)
NREAD=2
NWRIT=2*(1/1)+1
READ (NREAD,2) MASK
15 READ (NREAD,1) IN,ICD
IF (ICD) 6,10,6
6 NZERO=0
GO TO (7,8), ICD
C THIS IS THE YEAR TO DATE PROCESSING
7 CALL MOVE (IN,1,2,IOEP,1)
CALL MOVE (IN,4,6,IEMP,1)
CALL MOVE (IN,7,26,INM,1)
CALL MOVE (IN,29,37,ISS,1)
CALL MOVE (IN,38,41,IRT,1)
CALL MOVE (IN,42,48,IYTD,1)
GO TO 15
C THIS IS CURRENT PERIOD PROCESSING
8 CALL MOVE (IN,1,3,JEMP,1)
HRS=GET (IN,28,30,100,0)
GO TO 15
10 NZERO = NZERO + I
IF (NZERO - 1) 100,100,101
101 STOP
100 IF (NCOMP(IEMP,1,3,JEMP,1)) 99,11,99
11 CURR=(HRS*GET(IRT,1,4,10,0)+500,0)/1000,0
YTD=CURR*GET (IYTD,1,7,10,0)
CALL PUT (NYTD,1,7,YTD,5,0,1)
WRITE (1,20) IDEP,IEMP,INM,ISS,IRT,NYTD
CALL PUT (ICUR,1,6,CURR,5,0,1)
CALL MOVE (MASK,1,12,KCURR,1)
CALL MOVE (MASK,1,12,KOYTD,1)
CALL MOVE (MASK,1,12,KNYTD,1)
CALL EDIT (ICUR,1,6,KCURR,1,12)
CALL EDIT (IYTD,1,7,KOYTD,1,12)
CALL EDIT (NYTD,1,7,KNYTD,1,12)
WRITE (NWRIT,30) IDEP,IEMP,INM,KOYTD,KCURR,KNYTD
GO TO 15
C THIS IS AN ERROR. THE EMP NOS DO NOT MATCH.
99 WRITE (1,40)
40 FORMAT (' THE EMP NOS DO NOT MATCH,')
GO TO 15
END
```

PAGE 02

CSP14960
CSP14970
CSP14980
CSP14990
CSP15000
CSP15010
CSP15020
CSP15030
CSP15040
CSP15050
CSP15060
CSP15070
CSP15080
CSP15090
CSP15100
CSP15110
CSP15120
CSP15130
CSP15140
CSP15150
CSP15160
CSP15170
CSP15180
CSP15190
CSP15200
CSP15210
CSP15220
CSP15230
CSP15240
CSP15250
CSP15260
CSP15270
CSP15280
CSP15290
CSP15300
CSP15310
CSP15320
CSP15330
CSP15340
CSP15350
CSP15360
CSP15370
CSP15380
CSP15390
CSP15400
CSP15410
CSP15420
CSP15430

SAMPLE PROBLEM 3

PAGE 03

```
VARIABLE ALLOCATIONS
HRS =0000 CURR =0003 YTD =0006 MASK =0014 IN =0059 IOEP =005B IEMP =005E INM =0072 ISS =007B IRT =007F
IYTD =0086 JEMP =0089 NYTD =0090 ICUR =0096 KCURR =00A2 KOYTD =00AE KNYTD =00BA I =008B NREAD =00BC NWRIT =00BD
ICD =00BE NZERO =00BF

STATEMENT ALLOCATIONS
1 =00E1 2 =00E5 20 =00EB 30 =00FC 40 =010D 15 =0149 6 =0155 7 =015F 8 =01BB 10 =019C
101 =01AB 100 =01AA 11 =01B3 99 =0236

FEATURES SUPPORTED
ONE WORD INTEGERS
EXTENDED PRECISION
IOCS

CALLED SUBPROGRAMS
OATSW MOVE GET NCOMP PUT EOIT EADD EMPY EDIV ELD ESTO WRTY2 SRED 5WRT 5COMP
5FIO 5IOAI 5IOI STOP CARDZ PRNTZ

REAL CONSTANTS
.100000000E 03=00C0 .100000000E 02=00C3 .500000000E 03=00C6 .100000000E 04=00C9 .500000000E 01=00CC

INTEGRAL CONSTANTS
0=00CF 2=00D0 1=00D1 4=00D2 6=00D3 7=00D4 26=00D5 29=00D6 37=00D7 38=00D8
41=00D9 42=00DA 48=00DB 3=00DC 28=00DD 30=00DE 12=00DF 0=00E0

CORE REQUIREMENTS FOR SP3
COMMON 0 VARIABLES 192 PROGRAM 380

END OF COMPILATION
```

Sample Problem 3: Payroll Register Output

```
// XEO                                CSP15440
01 101 KCINRAH, S                      $7,453.06      $198.91      $7,651.97
52 201 OMINOREG, M                      $3,524.37      $143.82      $3,668.19
76 676 NEDAB, R                          $10,060.60     $297.27     $10,357.87
76 689 NEQUOL, R                         $10,060.60     $297.27     $10,357.87
01 253 ECAM, O                          $9,555.62     $279.65     $9,835.27
```

Sample Problem 3: Console Printer Error Log and New Year-to-Date Card Image

01	101KCINRAH, S	79856643205420765197	1	CSP
52	2010HINOREG, M	01332567804230366819	1	CSP
76	676NE0A8, R	01423306008101035787	1	CSP
76	689NE0UOL, R	79860379408101035787	1	CSP
THE EMP NOS 00 NOT MATCH.				
01	253ECAM, O	95462305707620983527	1	CSP

Sample Problem 3: Data Input Listing

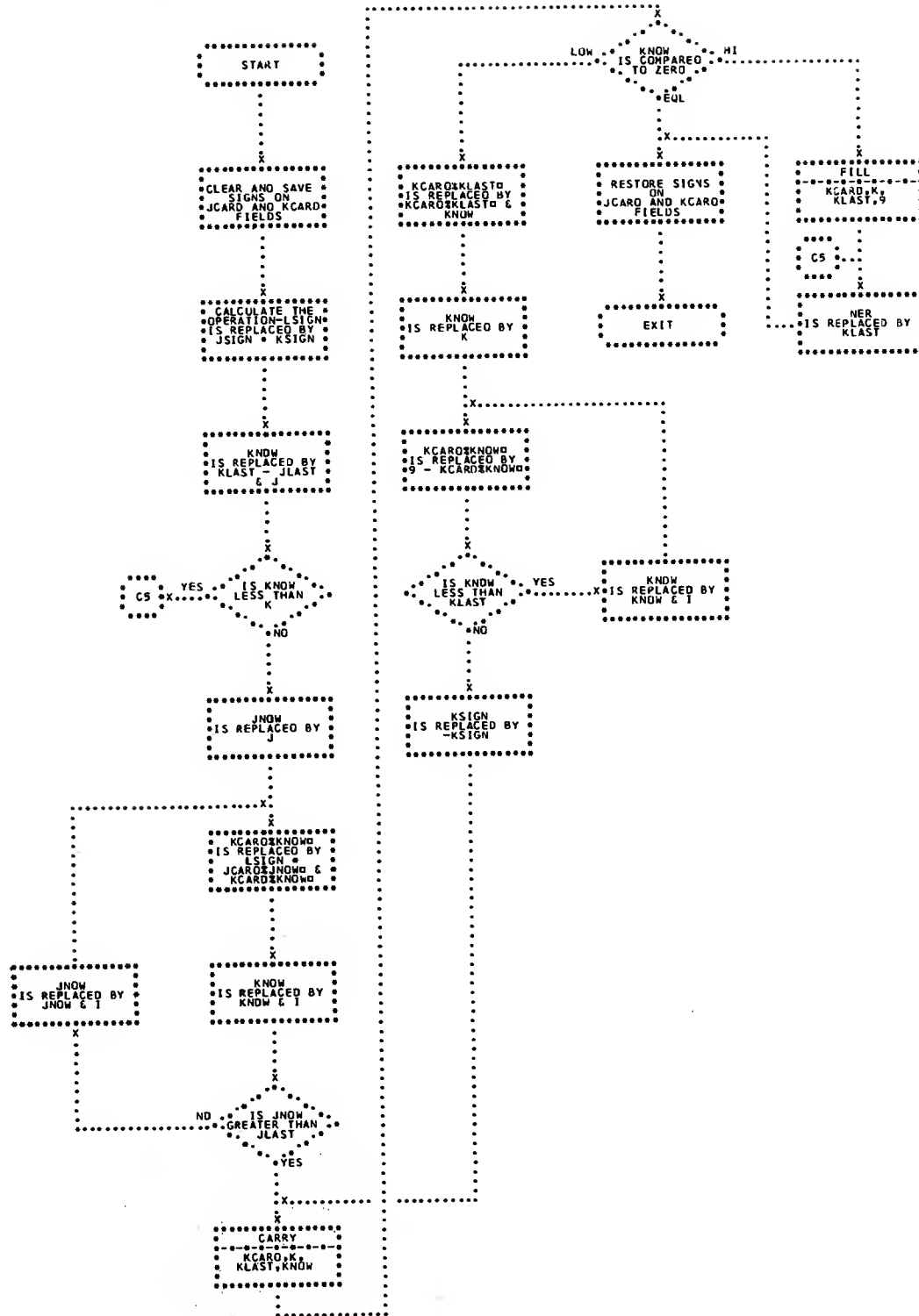
01 101KCINRAH, S	79856643205420745306	CSP15450
101KCINRAH, S	01367	1 CSP15460
2010MINOREG, M	52340	2 CSP15470
52 2010MINOREG, M	01332567804730352437	0 CSP15480
76 676NEOAB, R	01423306008101006060	2 CSP15490
676NEOAB, R	76367	1 CSP15500
689NEOUOL, R	76367	0 CSP15510
76 689NEOUOL, R	79860379408101006060	1 CSP15520
99 999NIVOEN, A	99999999901160511122	2 CSP15530
099NIVDEN, A	994009	0 CSP15540
01 253ECAM, O	95462305707620955562	2 CSP15550
253ECAM, D	01367	1 CSP15560
		0 CSP15570
		1 CSP15580
		2 CSP15590
		0 CSP15600
		1 CSP15610
		2 CSP15620
		0 CSP15630
		CSP15640

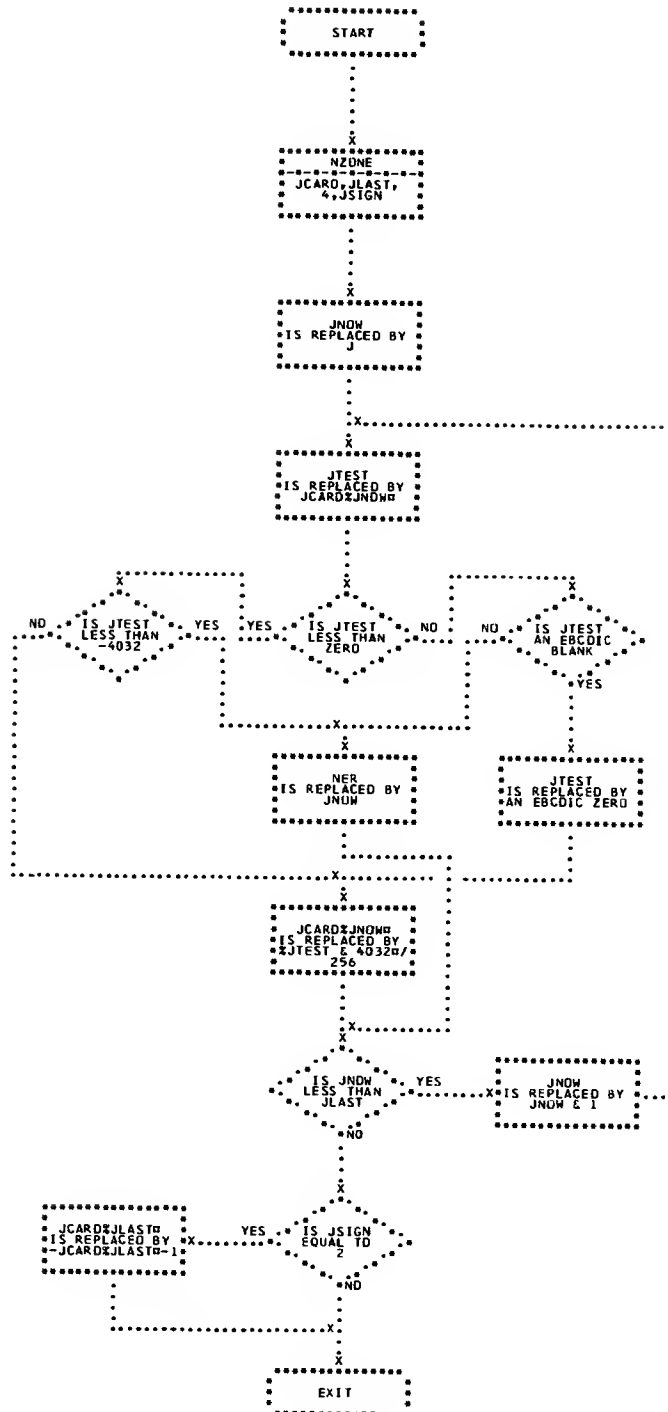
FLOWCHARTS

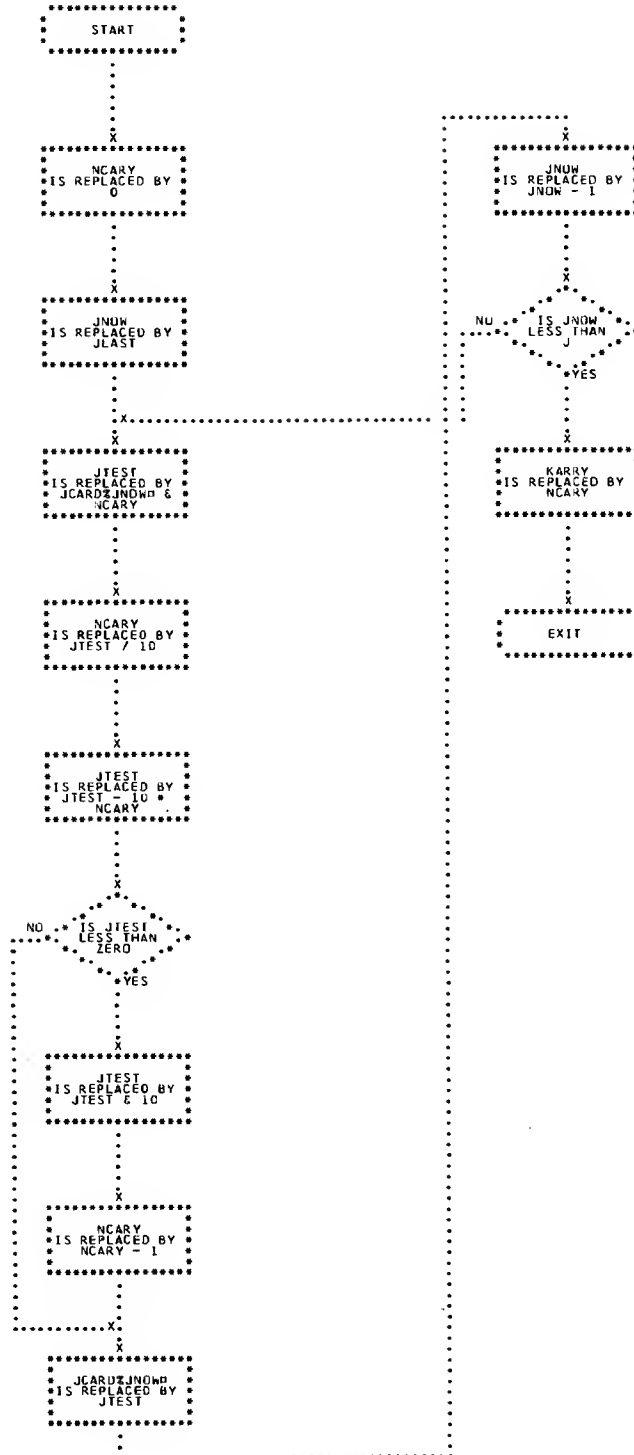
CHART AD

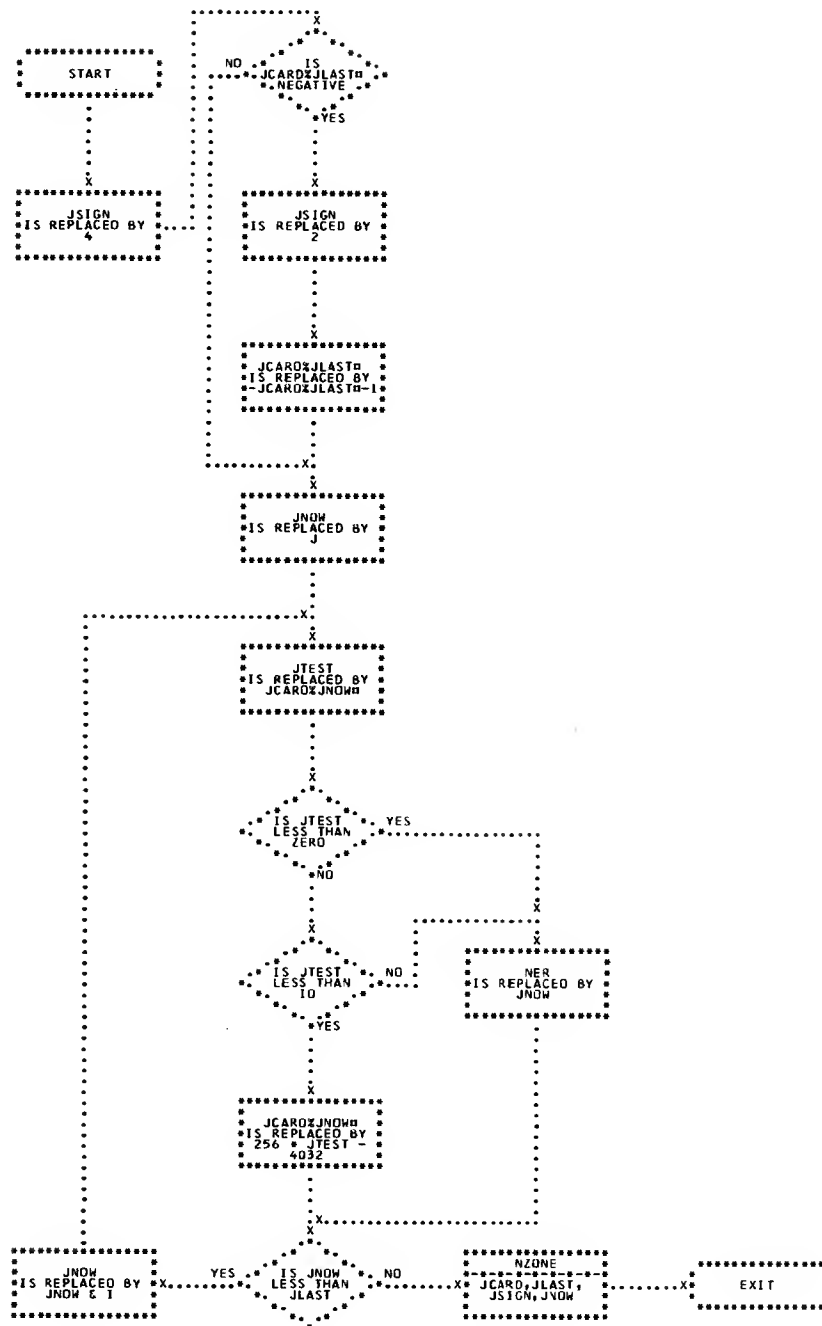
1130 COMMERCIAL

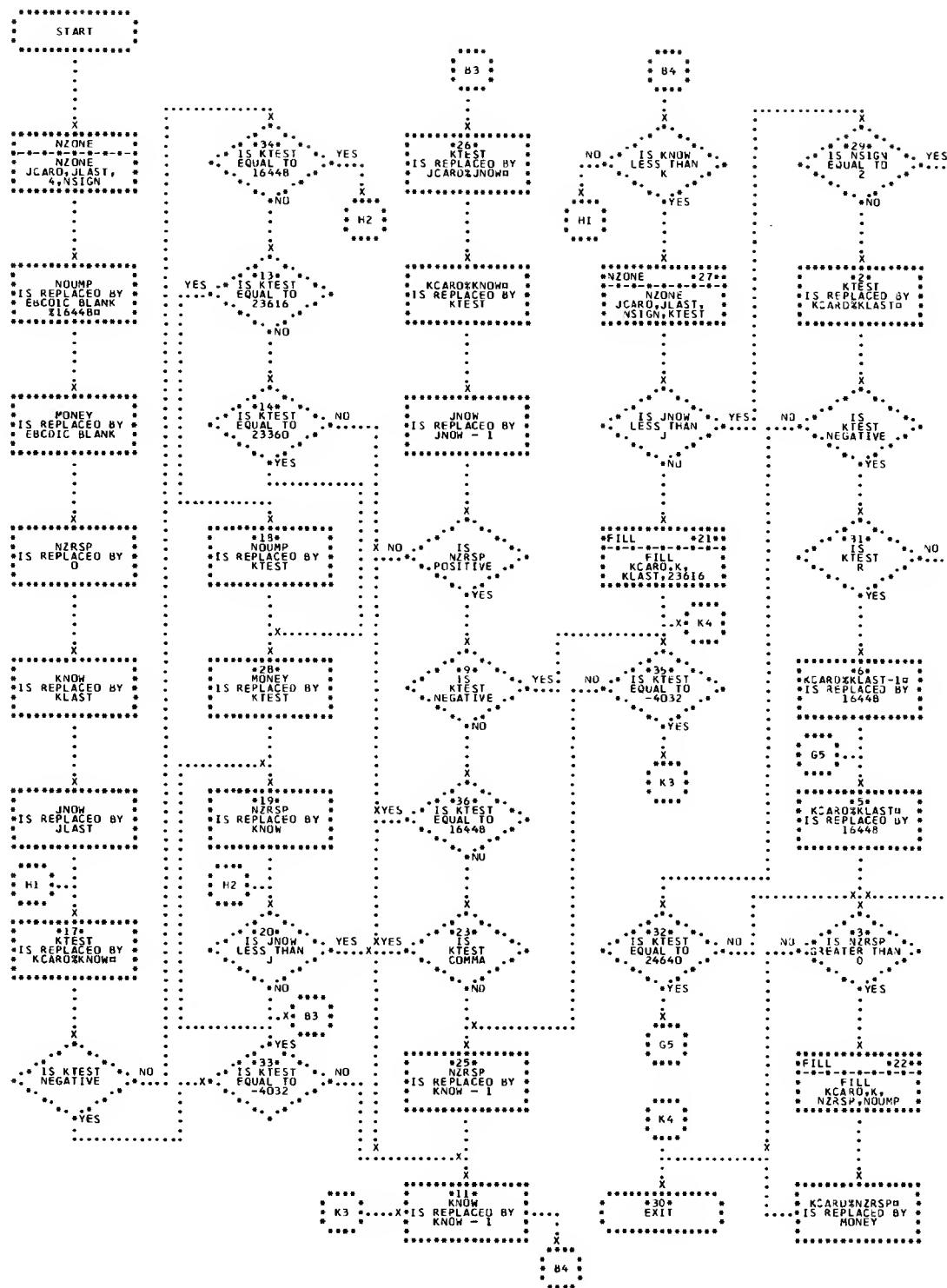
ADD SUBROUTINE

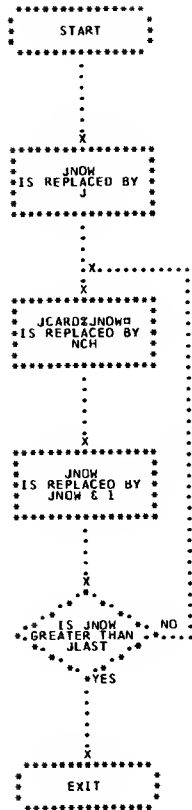


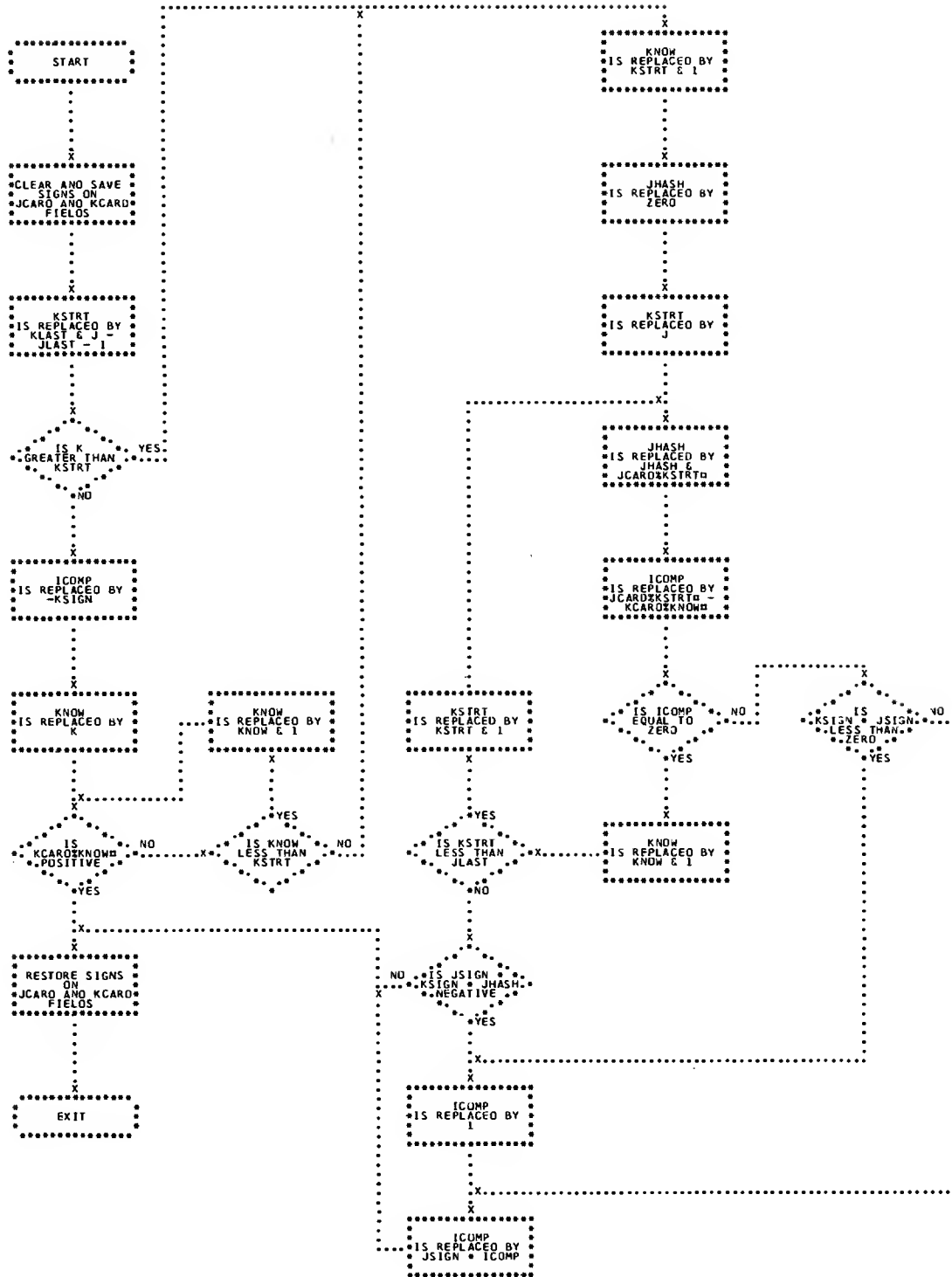


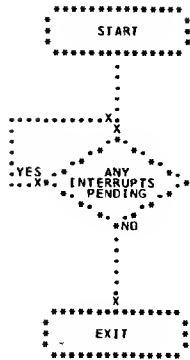


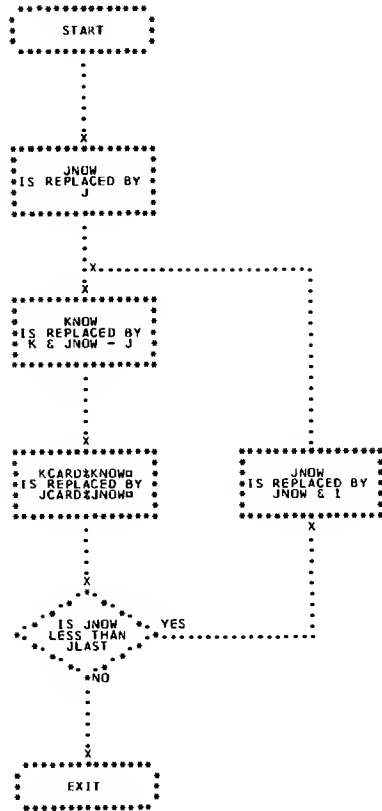


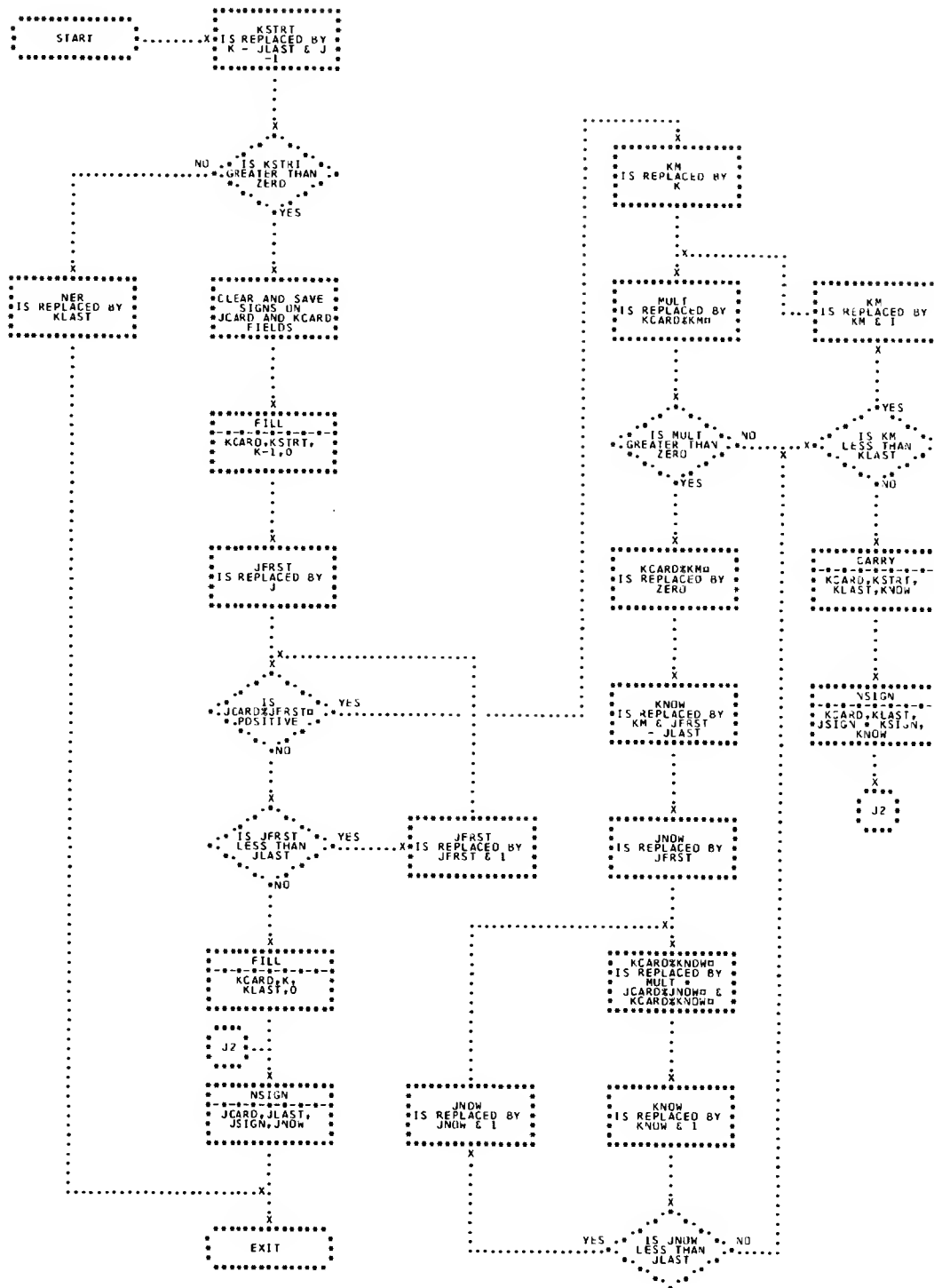


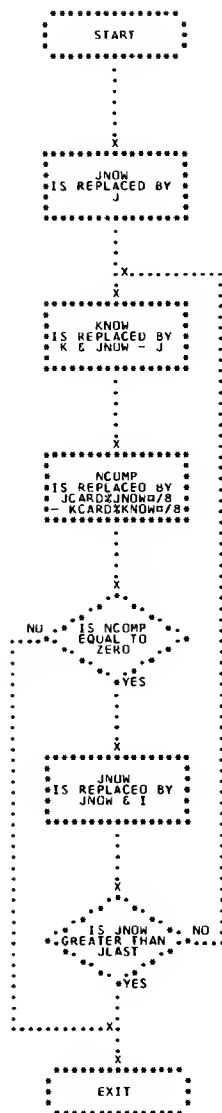


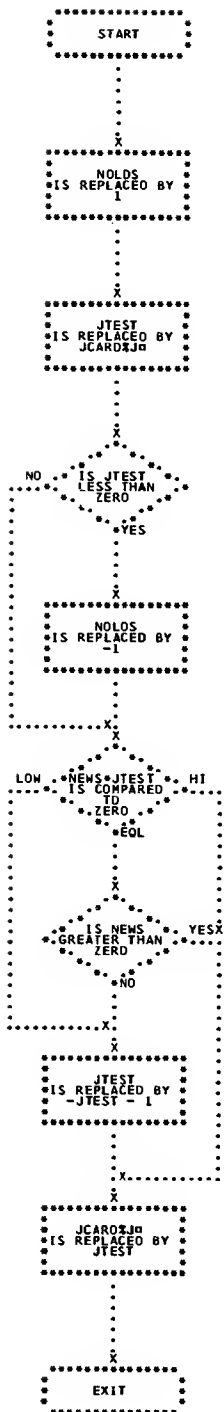


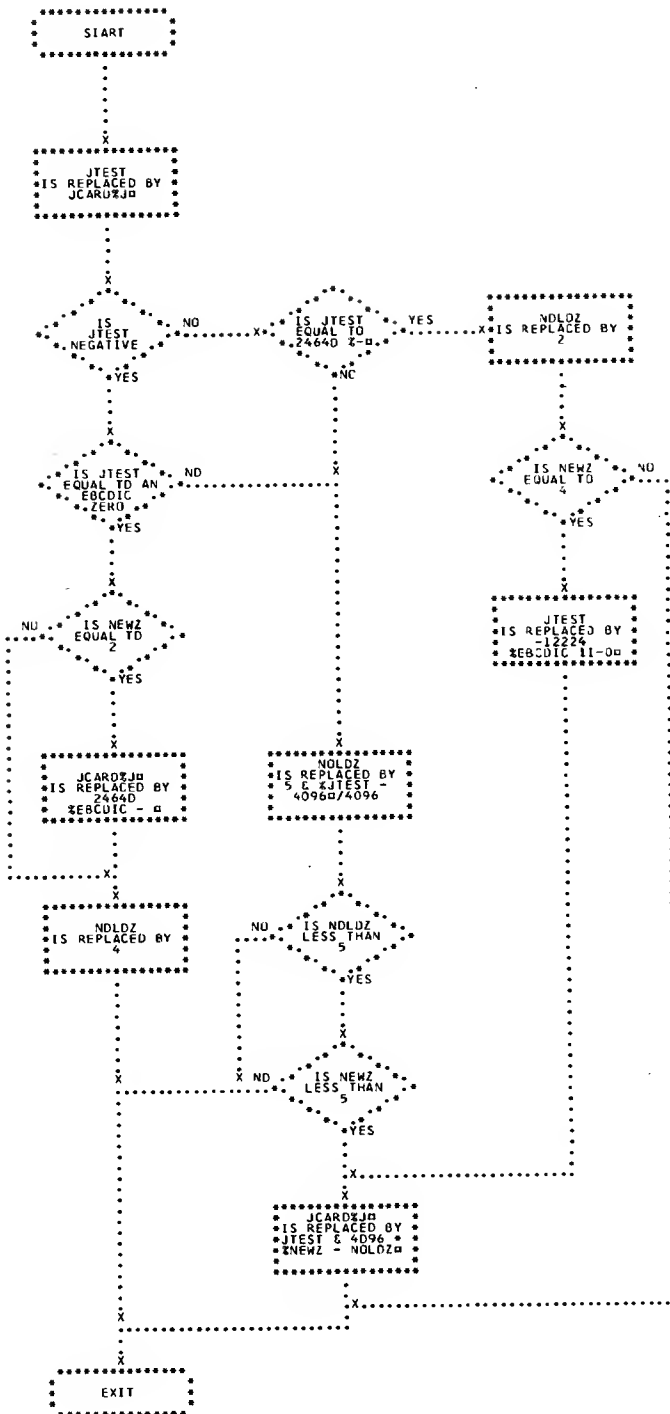


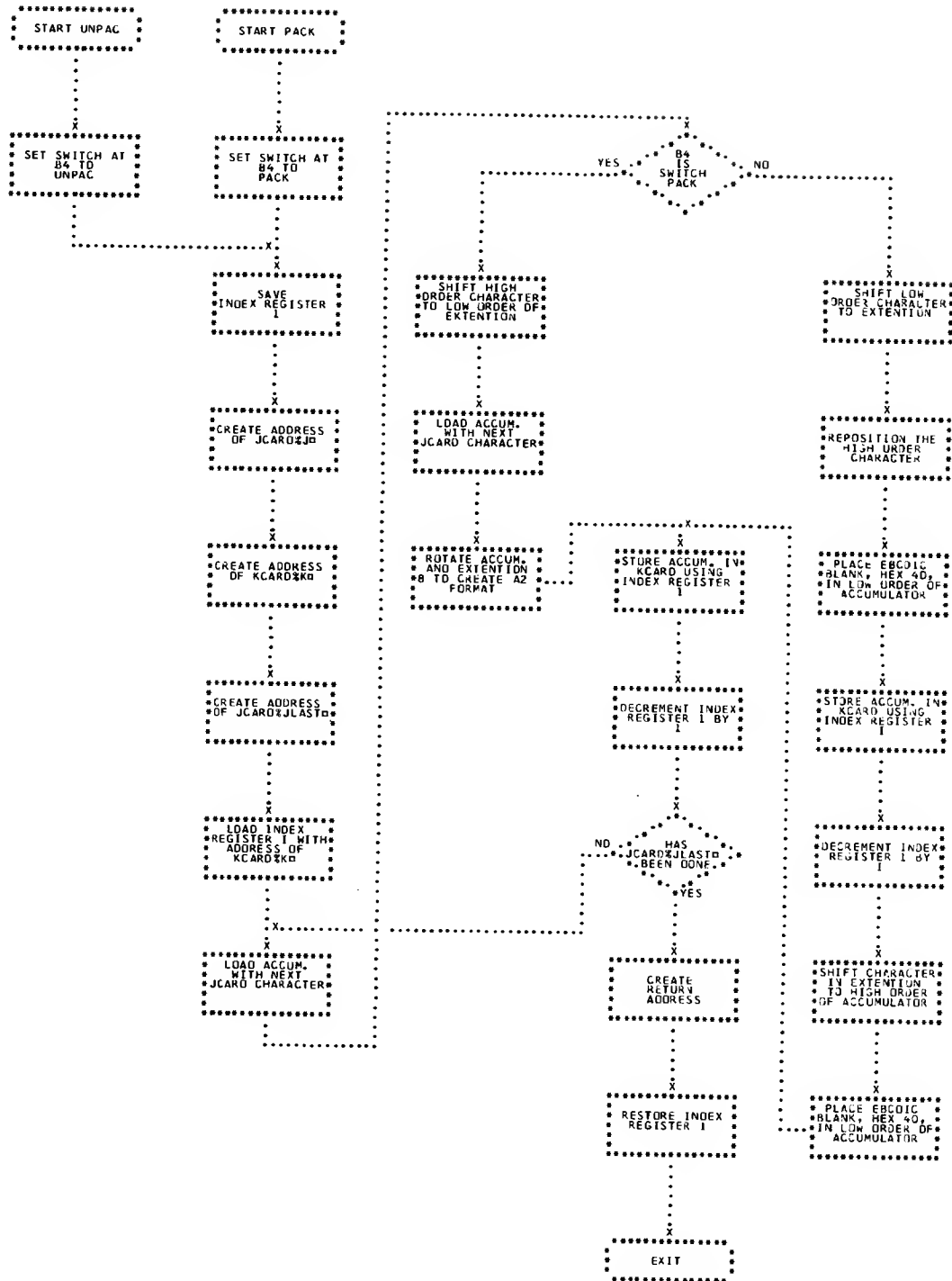


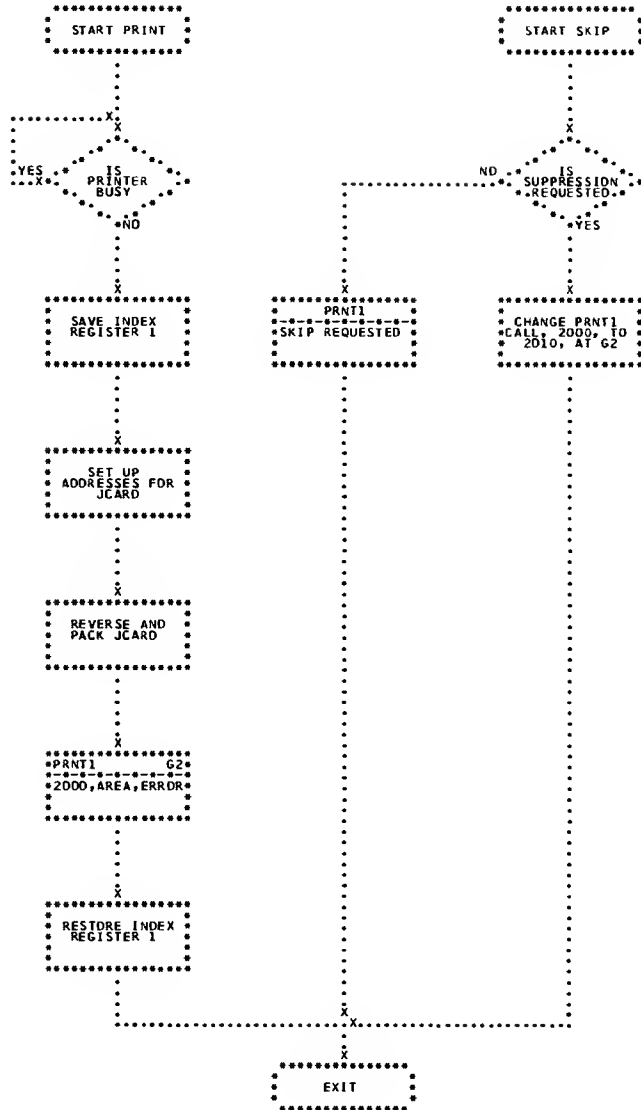


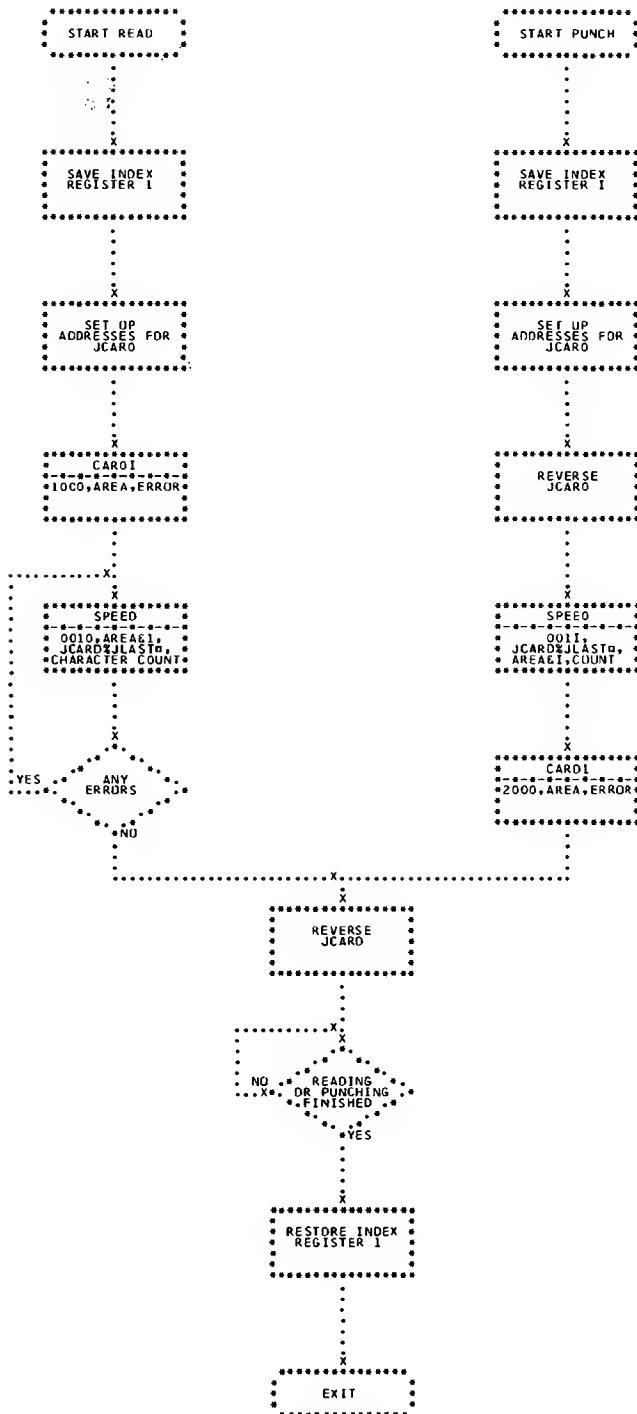


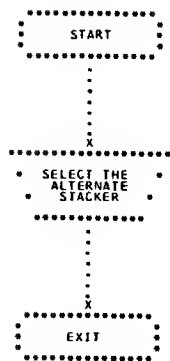


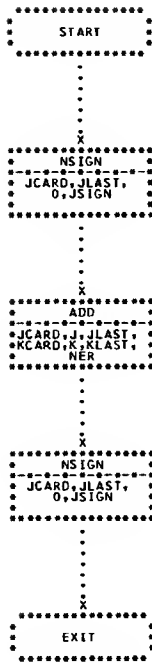


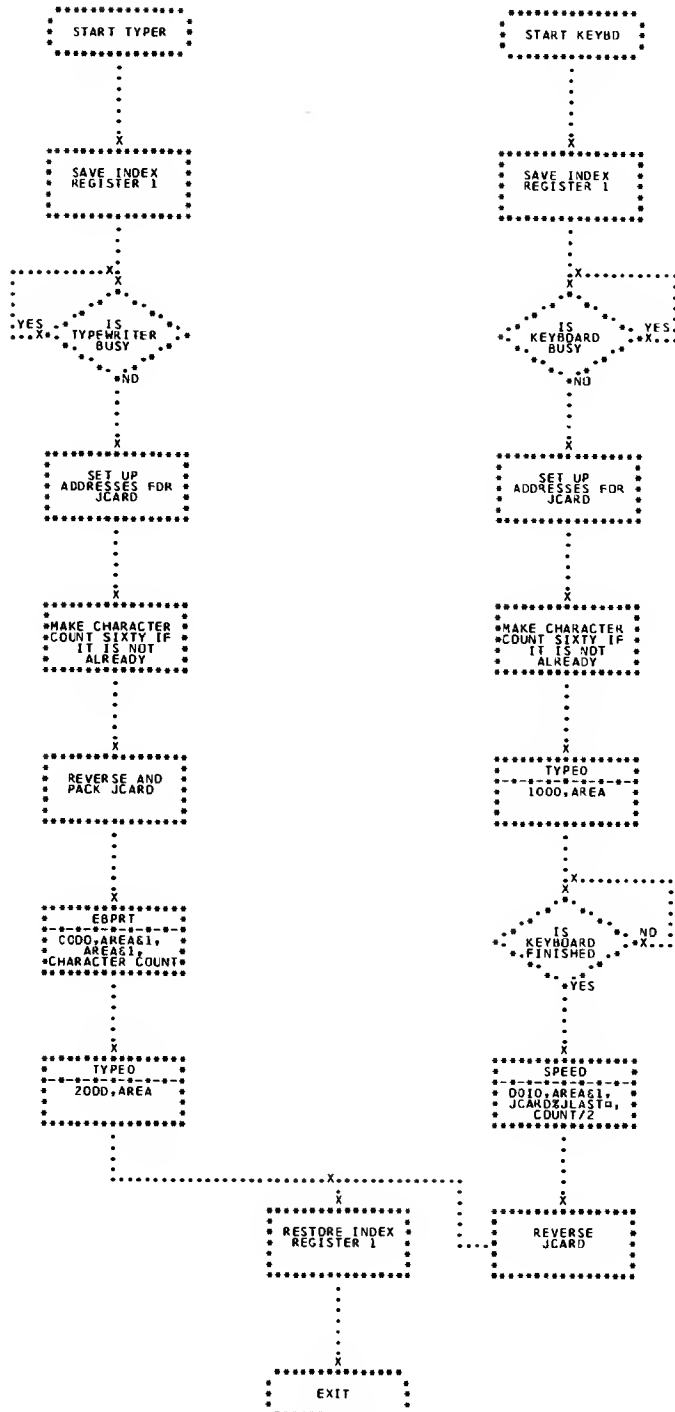


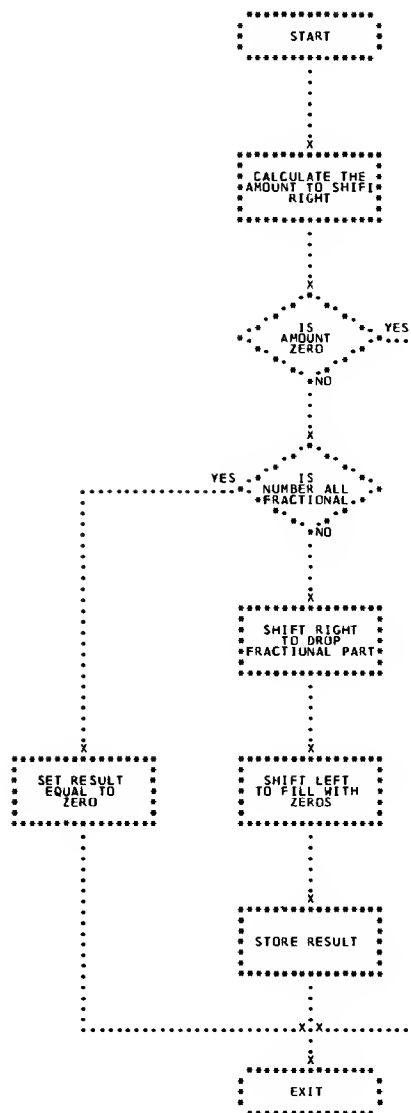












LISTINGS

```
// JOB                                CSP00010
// FOR                                CSP00020
```

PAGE 01

```
** 1130 COMMERCIAL SUBROUTINE PACKAGE    CSP00030
* NAME NCOMP                            CSP00040
* ONE WORD INTEGERS                     CSP00050
* EXTENDED PRECISION                    CSP00060
* LIST ALL                               CSP00070
```

PAGE 02

```
1130 COMMERCIAL SUBROUTINE PACKAGE
      FUNCTION NCOMP(JCARO,J,JLAST,KCARO,K)    CSP00080
      DIMENSION JCARO(80), KCARO(80)          CSP00090
C-----COMPARE JCARO(J) WITH KCARO(K) THROUGH JCARO(JLAST).    CSP00100
C-----NCOMP=-+0++ AS (JCARO-KCARO) IS -+0++    CSP00110
C-----COLLATING SEQUENCE ASCENDING IS ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ01234567CSP00120
C-----89 = (++$*)-/(='=
      DO 2 JNOW=J,JLAST                        CSP00130
      KNOW=K+JNOW-J                            CSP00140
      NCOMP=KCARO(KNOW)/8                      CSP00150
      IF (NCOMP) 1,2,1                         CSP00160
2      CONTINUE                               CSP00170
1      RETURN                                CSP00180
      ENO                                     CSP00190
      ENO                                     CSP00200
      ENO                                     CSP00210
```

PAGE 03

```
1130 COMMERCIAL SUBROUTINE PACKAGE
VARIABLE ALLOCATIONS
NCOMP=0000 JNOW =0001 KNOW =0002

STATEMENT ALLOCATIONS
2 =003F 1 =0047

FEATURES SUPPORTED
ONE WORD INTEGERS
EXTENDED PRECISION

CALLED SUBPROGRAMS
SUBSC SUBIN

INTEGER CONSTANTS
8=0006

CORE REQUIREMENTS FOR NCOMP
COMMON 0 VARIABLES 6 PROGRAM 70

ENO OF COMPIATION
```

```
// OUP                                CSP00220
*STORE WS UA NCOMP                    CSP00230
2A45 0005
```

```
// FOR                                CSP00240
```

PAGE 01

```
** 1130 COMMERCIAL SUBROUTINE PACKAGE    CSP00250
* NAME MOVE                            CSP00260
* ONE WORD INTEGERS                     CSP00270
* EXTENDED PRECISION                    CSP00280
* LIST ALL                               CSP00290
```

PAGE 02

```
1130 COMMERCIAL SUBROUTINE PACKAGE
      SUBROUTINE MOVE(JCARO,J,JLAST,KCARO,K)    CSP00300
      DIMENSION JCARO(80), KCARO(80)          CSP00310
C-----MOVE JCARO(J) TO KCARO(K) THROUGH JCARO(JLAST).    CSP00320
      DO 1 JNOW=J,JLAST                        CSP00330
      KNOW=K+JNOW-J                            CSP00340
      KCARO(KNOW)=JCARO(JNOW)                  CSP00350
      RETURN                                CSP00360
      ENO                                     CSP00370
```

1130 COMMERCIAL SUBROUTINE PACKAGE

PAGE 03

VARIABLE ALLOCATIONS
JNOW =0000 KNOW =0001

STATEMENT ALLOCATIONS
1 =001E

FEATURES SUPPORTED
ONE WORD INTEGERS
EXTENDED PRECISION

CALLED SUBPROGRAMS
SURSC SUBIN

CORE REQUIREMENTS FOR MOVE
COMMON 0 VARIABLES 4 PROGRAM 52

END OF COMPILATION

// DUP

CSP00380

*STORE WS UA MOVE

CSP00390

2A4A 0004

// FOR

CSP00400

PAGE 01

** 1130 COMMERCIAL SUBROUTINE PACKAGE
* NAME EDIT
* ONE WORD INTEGERS
* EXTENDED PRECISION
* LIST ALL

CSP00410
CSP00420
CSP00430
CSP00440
CSP00450

1130 COMMERCIAL SUBROUTINE PACKAGE

PAGE 02

```

SUBROUTINE EDIT(JCARO,J,JLAST,KCARD,K,KLAST)
  DIMENSION JCARD(80), KCARD(80)
  C-----JCARD(J) THROUGH JCARD(JLAST) IS EDITED INTO EDIT FIELD.
  C-----EDIT FIELD IS AT KCARD(K) THROUGH KCARD(KLAST).
  C-----CHECK FOR NEGATIVE FIELD. IF SD, CLEAR 11 ZONE.
  CALL NZONE(JCARO,JLAST,4,NSIGN)
  NDUMP=16448
  MONEY=16448
  NZRSP=0
  C-----MAIN SCAN, INSERT CHARACTERS AND CHECK ZERO SUPPRESSION.
  C-----BLANK=16448, 0=-4032, **23616, S=23360, +=27456, -=24640, R=-9920.
  KNOW=KLAST
  JNOW=JLAST
17  KTEST=KCARD(KNOW)
    IF (KTEST) 33,34,34
33  IF (KTEST+4032) 11,19,11
34  IF (KTEST-16448) 13,20,13
13  IF (KTEST-23616) 14,18,14
14  IF (KTEST-23360) 11,28,11
18  NDUMP=KTEST
28  MONEY=KTEST
19  NZRSP=KNOW
20  IF (JNOW-J) 11,26,26
26  KTEST=JCARD(JNOW)
    KCARD(KNOW)=KTEST
    JNOW=JNOW-1
    IF (NZRSP) 11,11,9
    IF (KTEST) 35,36,36
35  IF (KTEST+4032) 25,11,25
36  IF (KTEST-16448) 23,11,23
23  IF (KTEST-27456) 25,11,25
25  NZRSP=KNOW-1
11  KNOW=KNOW-1
    IF (KNOW-K) 27,17,17
  C-----RESTORE 11 ZONE IF FIELD WAS MINUS.
27  CALL NZONE(JCARO,JLAST,NSIGN,KTEST)
  C-----FILL FIELD WITH ASTERISKS IF OVERFLOW.
    IF (JNOW-J) 29,21,21
21  CALL FILL(KCARO,K,KLAST,23616)
  C-----PAUSE 0001 HERE IF DESIRED FOR ERRDR CORRECTION PURPOSES.
  GO TO 30
  C-----REMOVE CR DR - FROM EDIT IF POSITIVE FIELD.
29  IF (NSIGN=2) 2,3,2
    2  KTEST=KCARD(KLAST)
    IF (KTEST) 31,32,32
32  IF (KTEST-24640) 3,5,3
31  IF (KTEST+9920) 3,6,3
    6  KCARD(KLAST-1)=16448
    5  KCARD(KLAST)=16448
  C-----ZERO SUPPRESSION, NOUMP IS SUPPRESSION CODE, NZRSP IS ENO.
    3  IF (NZRSP) 30,30,22
22  CALL FILL(KCARO,K,NZRSP,NOUMP)
  C-----INSERT FLOATING DOLLAR SIGN OR ASTERISK OR BLANK.

```

CSP00460
CSP00470
CSP00480
CSP00490
CSP00500
CSP00510
CSP00520
CSP00530
CSP00540
CSP00550
CSP00560
CSP00570
CSP00580
CSP00590
CSP00600
CSP00610
CSP00620
CSP00630
CSP00640
CSP00650
CSP00660
CSP00670
CSP00680
CSP00690
CSP00700
CSP00710
CSP00720
CSP00730
CSP00740
CSP00750
CSP00760
CSP00770
CSP00780
CSP00790
CSP00800
CSP00810
CSP00820
CSP00830
CSP00840
CSP00850
CSP00860
CSP00870
CSP00880
CSP00890
CSP00900
CSP00910
CSP00920
CSP00930
CSP00940
CSP00950
CSP00960
CSP00970
CSP00980

1130 COMMERCIAL SUBROUTINE PACKAGE

PAGE 03

KCARO(NZRSP)=MONEY
30 RETURN
ENO

CSP00990
CSP01000
CSP01010

1130 COMMERCIAL SUBROUTINE PACKAGE

PAGE 04

VARIABLE ALLOCATIONS
NSIGN=0000 NOUMP=0001 MONEY=0002 NZRSP=0003 KNOW =0004 JNOW =0005 KTEST=0006

STATEMENT ALLOCATIONS

17 =0050 33 =0050 34 =0065 13 =0068 14 =0071 18 =0079 28 =0070 19 =0081 20 =0085 26 =0088
9 =00A7 35 =00A8 36 =0083 23 =0089 25 =008F 11 =00C5 27 =0001 21 =0000 29 =00E5 2 =00EB
32 =00F8 31 =0100 6 =0106 5 =010F 3 =0118 22 =011C 30 =0128

FEATURES SUPPORTED
ONE WORD INTEGERS
EXTENDED PRECISION

CALLED SUBPROGRAMS
NZONE FILL SUBSC SUBIN

INTEGER CONSTANTS
4=000A 16448=000B 0=000C 4032=0000 23616=000E 23360=000F 1=0010 27456=0011 2=0012 24640=0013
9920=0014

CORE REQUIREMENTS FOR EDIT
COMMON 0 VARIABLES 10 PROGRAM 292

ENO OF COMPIATION

// OUP

CSP01020

*STORE WS UA E01T

CSP01030

2A+E 0012

// FOR

CSP01040

PAGE 01

** 1130 COMMERCIAL SUBROUTINE PACKAGE
* NAME GET
* ONE WORD INTEGERS
* EXTENDED PRECISION
* LIST ALL

CSP01050
CSP01060
CSP01070
CSP01080
CSP01090

1130 COMMERCIAL SUBROUTINE PACKAGE

PAGE 02

FUNCTION GET(JCARO,J,JLAST,SHIFT)
DIMENSION JCARO(80)
C-----GET FIELD FROM JCARO(J) THROUGH JCARO(JLAST).
C-----SHIFT = A CONSTANT TO SHIFT DECIMAL PT FROM WHOLE NUMBER FORM.
C-----CHECK SIGN, CLEAR 11 ZONE IF NEGATIVE.
CALL NZONE(JCARO,JLAST,4,NSIGN)
GET=0.
C-----START MAIN SCAN, GET DIGITS.
DO 3 JNOW=J,JLAST
JTEST=JCARO(JNOW)
C-----CHECK FOR BLANK OR NON-NUMERIC CHARACTER, GET=0. IF NON-NUMERIC.
IF (JTEST) 4,2,2
2 IF (JTEST-16448) 6,5,6
5 JTEST=-4032
4 IF (JTEST+4032) 6,3,3
C-----BLANK=16448, 0=-4032.
3 GET=10, *GET=FLOAT((JTEST+4032)/256)
C-----SHIFT DECIMAL POINT.
GET=SHIFT*GET
C-----CHECK SIGN, RESTORE 11 ZONE IF NEEDED.
CALL NZONE(JCARO,JLAST,NSIGN,JTEST)
IF (NSIGN-2) 7,11,7
11 GET=-GET
7 RETURN
C-----SET GET=0. IF NON-NUMERIC CHARACTER.
6 GET=0.
C-----PAUSE 0003 HERE IF DESIRED FOR ERROR CORRECTION PURPOSES.
GO TO 7
ENO

CSP01100
CSP01110
CSP01120
CSP01130
CSP01140
CSP01150
CSP01160
CSP01170
CSP01180
CSP01190
CSP01200
CSP01210
CSP01220
CSP01230
CSP01240
CSP01250
CSP01260
CSP01270
CSP01280
CSP01290
CSP01300
CSP01310
CSP01320
CSP01330
CSP01340
CSP01350
CSP01360
CSP01370
CSP01380

VARIABLE ALLOCATIONS
 GET =0000 NSIGN=0009 JNOW =000A JTEST=000B

STATEMENT ALLOCATIONS
 2 =0043 5 =0049 4 =004E 3 =0054 11 =00B4 7 =00B9 6 =00BD

FEATURES SUPPORTED
 ONE WORD INTEGERS
 EXTENDED PRECISION

CALLED SUBPROGRAMS
 NZONE EA00 EMPY ELO ESTO FLOAT SUBSC SNR SUBIN

REAL CONSTANTS
 .000000000E 00=000E .100000000E 02=0011

INTEGER CONSTANTS
 4=0014 16448=0015 4032=0016 256=0017 2=0018

CORE REQUIREMENTS FOR GET
 COMMON 0 VARIABLES 14 PROGRAM 134

END OF COMPILATION

// OUP CSP01390

*STORE WS UA GET CSP01400

2A60 000A

// ASM CSP01410

** WHOLE NUMBER SUBROUTINE FOR 1130 COMMERCIAL SUBROUTINE PACKAGE (10) CSP01420

* NAME WHOLE (10) CSP01430

* LIST (1132 PRINTER) CSP01440

PAGE 1

0006	262164C5	ENT	WHOLE	SUBROUTINE ENTRY POINT	CSP01450
			* X=WHOLE(Y), WITH Y IN FAC TO START		CSP01460
			* X IN FAC BECOMES THE INTEGRAL PART OF Y.		CSP01470
0000 0	0000	OBL1	DC 0	OBL CONSTANT OF 1	CSP01480
0001 0	0001	OC	1	REST OF OBL1 CONSTANT	CSP01490
001F		MANT	EOU 31	MANTISSA LENGTH	CSP01500
0002 0	009F	C159	OC 128+MANT	EXPONENT OF FULL INTEGER	CSP01510
0003 0	001F	C31	DC MANT	MANTISSA LENGTH	CSP01520
0004 0	189F	SRT	SRT MANT	SRT MANTISSA LENGTH	CSP01530
0005 0	0800	H0800	DC /0800	DIFF BETWEEN SRT AND SLT	CSP01540
0006 0	0000	WHOLE	DC 0	ARGUMENT ADDRESS HERE	CSP01550
0007 0	C0FA	LO	C159	EXP OF FULL INTEGER	CSP01560
0008 0	9370	S	3 125	SUBTRACT EXP OF Y	CSP01570
0009 01	4C28001A	BSC	L 00NE,+Z	BRANCH IF ALL INTEGER	CSP01580
000B 0	90F7	S	C31	SUBTRACT MANTISSA LENGTH	CSP01590
000C 01	4C10001E	BSC	L FRAC,=	BRANCH IF ALL FRACTIONAL	CSP01600
000E 0	80F5	A	SRT	CREATE RIGHT SHIFT	CSP01610
000F 0	0005	STO	RIGHT	STORE RIGHT SHIFT	CSP01620
0010 0	90F4	S	H0800	CREATE LEFT SHIFT	CSP01630
0011 0	0006	STO	LEFT	STORE LEFT SHIFT	CSP01640
0012 0	C87E	LOO	3 126	PICK UP MANTISSA	CSP01650
0013 0	4B28	BSC	+Z	CHECK FOR NEGATIVE MANTISSA	CSP01660
0014 0	98EB	SO	OBL1	SUBTRACT 1 IF NEGATIVE	CSP01670
0015 0	1880	RIGHT	SRT 0	RIGHT SHIFT	CSP01680
0016 0	4B28	BSC	+Z	CHECK FOR NEGATIVE MANTISSA	CSP01690
0017 0	88E8	AO	OBL1	ADD 1 IF NEGATIVE	CSP01700
0018 0	1080	LEFT	SLT 0	LEFT SHIFT	CSP01710
0019 0	087E	STORE	STO 3 126	STORE MANTISSA	CSP01720
001A 01	7A010006	OONE	MOX L WHOLE,+1	CREATE RETURN ADDRESS	CSP01730
001C 01	4C800006	BSC	I WHOLE	RETURN TO CALLING PROGRAM	CSP01740
001E 0	10E0	FRAC	SLC 32	ZERO ACC AND EXT	CSP01750
001F 0	0370	STO	3 125	ZERO THE EXPONENT	CSP01760
0020 0	70FB	MOX	STORE	ZERO THE MANTISSA	CSP01770
0022		ENO		END OF WHOLE SUBROUTINE	CSP01780

NO ERRORS IN ABOVE ASSEMBLY.

// OUP CSP01790

*STORE WS UA WHOLE CSP01800

2A6A 0003

// FOR CSP01810

PAGE 01

** 1130 COMMERCIAL SUBROUTINE PACKAGE CSP01820

*NAME PUT CSP01830

*ONE WORD INTEGERS CSP01840

*EXTENDED PRECISION CSP01850

*LIST ALL CSP01860

1130 COMMERCIAL SUBROUTINE PACKAGE

PAGE 02

```

SUBROUTINE PUT(JCARD,J,JLAST,VAR,AOJST,N)
  DIMENSION JCARD(10)
  C-----PUT VAR INTO JCARD(J) THROUGH JCARD(JLAST).
  C-----ADJUST = A NUMBER TO HALF ADJUST THE VARIABLE VAR.
  C-----N = THE NUMBER OF POSITIONS THE DECIMAL POINT SHOULD BE MOVED LEFT
  DIGS=WHOLE(ABS(VAR)+AOJST)
  IF(N) 3,3,1
1 DO 2 JNOW=1,N
2 OIGS=WHOLE(OIGS*0.1)
  C-----PUT OIGS IN FIELD
3 JNOW=JLAST
4 DIGT=WHOLE(DIGS*0.1)
  JCARD(JNOW)=256*IFIX(DIGS-10,0*OIGT)-4032
  OIGS=OIGT
  IF(JNOW=J) 6,6,5
5 JNOW=JNOW-1
  GO TO 4
  C-----PUT 11 PUNCH OVER LOW ORDER DIGIT IF NEGATIVE.
6 IF(VAR) 7,8,8
7 CALL NZONE(JCARD,JLAST,2,JNOW)
8 RETURN
END

```

CSP01870
CSP01880
CSP01890
CSP01900
CSP01910
CSP01920
CSP01930
CSP01940
CSP01950
CSP01960
CSP01970
CSP01980
CSP01990
CSP02000
CSP02010
CSP02020
CSP02030
CSP02040
CSP02050
CSP02060
CSP02070
CSP02080

1130 COMMERCIAL SUBROUTINE PACKAGE

PAGE 03

VARIABLE ALLOCATIONS

OIGS =0000 DIGT =0003 JNOW =0009

STATEMENT ALLOCATIONS

1 =0039 2 =0030 3 =0050 4 =0054 5 =0082 6 =008A 7 =008F 8 =0095

FEATURES SUPPORTED
ONE WORD INTEGERS
EXTENDED PRECISION

CALLED SUBPROGRAMS

WHOLE EABS NZONE EAOO EMPY ELD ESTO ESRB IFIX SUB5C SUBIN

REAL CONSTANTS

.100000000E 00=000C .100000000E 02=000F

INTEGER CONSTANTS

1=0012 256=0013 4032=0014 2=0015

CORE REQUIREMENTS FOR PUT

COMMON 0 VARIABLES 12 PROGRAM 140

END OF COMPILATION

// DUP

CSP02090

*STORE WS UA PUT

CSP02100

2A6D 000A

// FOR

CSP02110

PAGE 01

** 1130 COMMERCIAL SUBROUTINE PACKAGE
* NAME NZONE
* ONE WORD INTEGERS
* EXTENDED PRECISION
* LIST ALL

CSP02120
CSP02130
CSP02140
CSP02150
CSP02160

1130 COMMERCIAL SUBROUTINE PACKAGE

PAGE 02

```

SUBROUTINE NZONE(JCARD,J,NEWZ,NOLDZ)
  DIMENSION JCARD(80)
  C-----SPECIAL CHARACTER JCARD(J) IS THEN ZONED 12 ZONE, 11 ZONE,
  C-----NOLDZ=1,2,3,4, OR MORE AS JCARD(J) WAS A=I, J=R, S=Z, 0=9, OR A
  C-----0 ZONE, NO ZONE, OR LEFT ALONE AS NEWZ=1,2,3,4, OR MORE.
  C-----JCARD(J) IS ALWAYS LEFT ALONE IF JCARD(J) WAS A SPECIAL CHARACTER.
  C-----ZERO CHANGED TO 11 ZONE IS -, - CHANGED TO NO ZONE IS ZERO.
  C-----ZERO CODE IS -4032, - CODE IS 24640.
  JTEST=JCARD(J)
  IF (JTEST) 4,5,5
4 IF (JTEST+4032) 8,6,8
6 IF (NEWZ=2) 12,7,12
7 JCARD(J)=24640
12 NOLDZ=4
  GO TO 2
5 IF (JTEST-24640) 8,10,8
10 NOLDZ=2
  IF (NEWZ=4) 2,9,2
9 JTEST=12224
3 JCARD(J)=JTEST+4096*(NEWZ-NOLDZ)
2 RETURN
8 NOLDZ=5+(JTEST-4096)/4096
  IF (NOLDZ=5) 1,2,2
1 IF (NEWZ=5) 3,2,2
END

```

CSP02170
CSP02180
CSP02190
CSP02200
CSP02210
CSP02220
CSP02230
CSP02240
CSP02250
CSP02260
CSP02270
CSP02280
CSP02290
CSP02300
CSP02310
CSP02320
CSP02330
CSP02340
CSP02350
CSP02360
CSP02370
CSP02380
CSP02390
CSP02400
CSP02410

1130 COMMERCIAL SUBROUTINE PACKAGE

PAGE 03

VARIABLE ALLOCATIONS
JTEST=0000

STATEMENT ALLOCATIONS

4 =002C 6 =0032 7 =0038 12 =0041 5 =0047 10 =004D 9 =0057 3 =005C 2 =006C 8 =006E
1 =007F

FEATURES SUPPORTED
ONE WORD INTEGERS
EXTENDED PRECISION

CALLED SUBPROGRAMS
SUBSC SUBIN

INTEGER CONSTANTS
4032=0002 2=0003 24640=0004 4=0005 12224=0006 4096=0007 5=0008

CORE REQUIREMENTS FOR NZONE
COMMON 0 VARIABLES 2 PROGRAM 134

END OF COMPILATION

// OUP

CSP02420

*STORE WS UA NZONE

CSP02430

2A77 0009

// FOR

CSP02440

PAGE 01

** 1130 COMMERCIAL SUBROUTINE PACKAGE
* NAME FILL
* ONE WORD INTEGERS
* EXTENDED PRECISION
* LIST ALL

CSP02450
CSP02460
CSP02470
CSP02480
CSP02490

1130 COMMERCIAL SUBROUTINE PACKAGE

PAGE 02

SUBROUTINE FILL(JCARO,JJLAST,NCH)
DIMENSION JCARO(80)
C-----FILL JCARO(JJ) THROUGH JCARO(JJLAST) WITH NCH.
DO 1 JNOW=JJ,JJLAST
1 JCARO(JNOW)=NCH
RETURN
END

CSP02500
CSP02510
CSP02520
CSP02530
CSP02540
CSP02550
CSP02560

1130 COMMERCIAL SUBROUTINE PACKAGE

PAGE 03

VARIABLE ALLOCATIONS
JNOW =0000

STATEMENT ALLOCATIONS
1 =0011

FEATURES SUPPORTED
ONE WORD INTEGERS
EXTENDED PRECISION

CALLED SUBPROGRAMS
SUBSC SUBIN

CORE REQUIREMENTS FOR FILL
COMMON 0 VARIABLES 2 PROGRAM 34

END OF COMPILATION

// OUP

CSP02570

*STORE WS UA FILL

CSP02580

2A80 0003

// ASM
** STACKER SELECT SUBROUTINE FOR 1130 COMMERCIAL SUBROUTINE PACKAGE(10)
* NAME STACK
* LIST (1132 PRINTER)

CSP02590
CSP02600
CSP02610
CSP02620

0002	228C10D2	ENT	STACK		PAGE 1
0000 0	0000	IOCC	OC	0	CSP02630
0001 0	1480	DC	/1480		CSP02640
0002 0	0000	STACK	DC	*--*	CSP02650
0003 0	0BFC	XIO	IOCC		CSP02660
0004 01	4C800002	BSC	I STACK	SELECT STACKER	CSP02670
0006		END		RETURN	CSP02680
					CSP02690

NO ERRORS IN ABOVE ASSEMBLY.

// DUP		CSP02700
*STORE	WS UA STACK	CSP02710
2AB3 0002		

// FOR		CSP02720
--------	--	----------

** 1130 COMMERCIAL SUBROUTINE PACKAGE	PAGE 01
* NAME ADD	CSP02730
* ONE WORD INTEGERS	CSP02740
* EXTENDED PRECISION	CSP02750
* LIST ALL	CSP02760
	CSP02770

1130 COMMERCIAL SUBROUTINE PACKAGE	PAGE 02
SUBROUTINE ADD(JCARD,J,JLAST,KCARD,K,KLAST,NER)	CSP02780
DIMENSION JCARD(80), KCARD(80)	CSP02790
C-----ADD FIELD AT JCARD TO FIELD AT KCARD, SUBTRACTING IF UNLIKE SIGNS.	CSP02800
C-----SET NER=KLAST IF OVERFLOW OCCURS.	CSP02810
C-----CLEAR SIGNS AND ADD.	CSP02820
CALL NSIGN(JCARD,JLAST,1,JSIGN)	CSP02830
CALL NSIGN(KCARD,KLAST,1,KSIGN)	CSP02840
LSIGN=JSIGN*KSIGN	CSP02850
KNOW=KLAST+J-JLAST	CSP02860
IF (KNOW-K) B,7,7	CSP02870
7 00 6 JNOW=J,JLAST	CSP02880
KCARD(KNOW)=LSIGN*KCARD(JNOW)+KCARD(KNOW)	CSP02890
6 KNOW=KNOW+1	CSP02900
5 CALL CARRY(KCARD,K,KLAST,KNOW)	CSP02910
IF (KNOW) 1,2,9	CSP02920
C-----COMPLEMENT AND CHANGE SIGN OF KCARD IF CARRY IS NEGATIVE.	CSP02930
1 KCARD(KLAST)=KCARD(KLAST)+KNOW	CSP02940
DO 4 KNOW=K,KLAST	CSP02950
4 KCARD(KNOW)=9-KCARD(KNOW)	CSP02960
KSIGN=-KSIGN	CSP02970
GO TO 5	CSP02980
C-----OVERFLOW HAS OCCURRED IF CARRY IS POSITIVE.	CSP02990
3 CALL FILL(KCARD,K,KLAST,9)	CSP03000
8 NER=KLAST	CSP03010
C-----RESTORE SIGNS AND RETURN.	CSP03020
2 CALL NSIGN(KCARD,KLAST,KSIGN,KNOW)	CSP03030
CALL NSIGN(JCARD,JLAST,JSIGN,JNOW)	CSP03040
RETURN	CSP03050
END	CSP03060

1130 COMMERCIAL SUBROUTINE PACKAGE	PAGE 03
VARIABLE ALLOCATIONS	
JSIGN=0000 KSIGN=0001 LSIGN=0002 KNOW =0003 JNOW =0004	
STATEMENT ALLOCATIONS	
7 =0055 6 =006E 5 =007C 1 =008B 4 =0097 3 =00B1 8 =00B7 2 =00BB	
FEATURES SUPPORTED	
ONE WORD INTEGERS	
EXTENDED PRECISION	
CALLED SUBPROGRAMS	
NSIGN CARRY FILL SUBSC SUBIN	
INTEGER CONSTANTS	
1=0008 9=0009	
CORE REQUIREMENTS FOR ADD	
COMMON 0 VARIABLES B PROGRAM 194	
END OF COMPILATION	

// DUP		CSP03070
*STORE	WS UA ADD	CSP03080
2AB5 000C		

// FOR		CSP03090
--------	--	----------

** 1130 COMMERCIAL SUBROUTINE PACKAGE	PAGE 01
* NAME SUB	CSP03100
* ONE WORD INTEGERS	CSP03110
* EXTENDED PRECISION	CSP03120
* LIST ALL	CSP03130
	CSP03140

1130 COMMERCIAL SUBROUTINE PACKAGE	PAGE 02
SUBROUTINE SUB(JCARO,J,JLAST,KCARO,K,KLAST,NER)	CSP03150
DIMENSION JCARD(80), KCARD(80)	CSP03160
C-----SUBTRACT FIELD AT JCARD FROM FIELD AT KCARD.	CSP03170
C-----SET NER=KLAST IF OVERFLOW.	CSP03180
C-----CHANGE THE SIGN OF JCARD, THEN ADD.	CSP03190
CALL NSIGN(JCARO,JLAST,0,JSIGN)	CSP03200
CALL ADD(JCARO,J,JLAST,KCARO,K,KLAST,NER)	CSP03210
CALL NSIGN(JCARO,JLAST,0,JSIGN)	CSP03220
RETURN	CSP03230
END	CSP03240

1130 COMMERCIAL SUBROUTINE PACKAGE	PAGE 03
VARIABLE ALLOCATIONS	
JSIGN=0000	
FEATURES SUPPORTED	
ONE WORD INTEGERS	
EXTENDED PRECISION	
CALLED SUBPROGRAMS	
NSIGN ADD SUBIN	
INTEGER CONSTANTS	
0=0002	
CORE REQUIREMENTS FOR SUB	
COMMON 0 VARIABLES 2 PROGRAM 46	
END OF COMPILATION	

// DUP	CSP03250
*STORE WS UA SUB	CSP03260
2A91 0004	

// FOR	CSP03270
--------	----------

** 1130 COMMERCIAL SUBROUTINE PACKAGE	PAGE 01
* NAME MPY	CSP03280
* ONE WORD INTEGERS	CSP03290
* EXTENDED PRECISION	CSP03300
* LIST ALL	CSP03310
	CSP03320

1130 COMMERCIAL SUBROUTINE PACKAGE	PAGE 02
SUBROUTINE MPY(JCARO,J,JLAST,KCARO,K,KLAST,NER)	CSP03330
DIMENSION JCARD(80), KCARD(80)	CSP03340
C-----MULTIPLY FIELD AT JCARD TIMES FIELD AT KCARD, PRODUCT REPLACES	CSP03350
C-----FIELD AT KCARD, WHICH IS EXTENDED TO THE LEFT.	CSP03360
KSTRT=K+J-JLAST-1	CSP03370
IF(KSTRT) 6+6,7	CSP03380
6 NER=KLAST	CSP03390
GO TO 9	CSP03400
C-----SAVE SIGNS.	CSP03410
7 CALL NSIGN(JCARO,JLAST,1,JSIGN)	CSP03420
CALL NSIGN(KCARO,KLAST,1,KSIGN)	CSP03430
C-----FILL KCARD EXTENSION WITH ZEROS.	CSP03440
CALL FILL(KCARO,KSTRT,K-1,0)	CSP03450
C-----PASS OVER LEADING ZEROS TO FIND JFRST.	CSP03460
DO 3 JFRST=J,JLAST	CSP03470
IF (JCARD(JFRST)) 3,3,4	CSP03480
3 CONTINUE	CSP03490
C-----SET KCARD TO ZEROS IF ALL ZEROS.	CSP03500
CALL FILL(KCARO,K,KLAST,0)	CSP03510
GO TO 8	CSP03520
C-----MAIN MULTIPLICATION LOOP FOLLOWS.	CSP03530
4 DO 1 KM=K,KLAST	CSP03540
MULT=KCARD(KM)	CSP03550
IF (MULT) 1,1,2	CSP03560
2 KCARD(KM)=0	CSP03570
KNOW=KM+JFRST-JLAST	CSP03580
DO 5 JNOW=JFRST,JLAST	CSP03590
KCARD(KNOW)=MULT*JCARD(JNOW)+KCARD(KNOW)	CSP03600
KNOW=KNOW+1	CSP03610
1 CONTINUE	CSP03620
CALL CARRY(KCARO,KSTRT,KLAST,KNOW)	CSP03630
C-----RESTORE SIGNS AND RETURN.	CSP03640
CALL NSIGN(KCARO,KLAST,JSIGN*KSIGN,KNOW)	CSP03650
8 CALL NSIGN(JCARO,JLAST,JSIGN,JNOW)	CSP03660
9 RETURN	CSP03670
END	CSP03680

1130 COMMERCIAL SUBROUTINE PACKAGE PAGE 03

VARIABLE ALLOCATIONS
KSTRT=0003 JSIGN=0004 KSIGN=0005 JFRST=0006 KM =0007 MULT =0008 KNOW =0009 JNOW =000A

STATEMENT ALLOCATIONS
6 =0048 7 =004E 3 =0073 4 =0083 2 =0094 5 =00BE 1 =00CC 8 =00E7 9 =00ED

FEATURES SUPPORTED
ONE WORD INTEGERS
EXTENDED PRECISION

CALLED SUBPROGRAMS
NSIGN FILL CARRY SUBSC SUBIN

INTEGER CONSTANTS
I=000E O=000F

CORE REQUIREMENTS FOR MPY
COMMON 0 VARIABLES 14 PROGRAM 226

END OF COMPILATION

// DUP CSP03690

*STORE WS JA MPY CSP03700

2A95 000E

// FOR CSP03710

PAGE 01

** 1130 COMMERCIAL SUBROUTINE PACKAGE CSP03720

* NAME DIV CSP03730

* ONE WORD INTEGERS CSP03740

* EXTENDED PRECISION CSP03750

* LIST ALL CSP03760

1130 COMMERCIAL SUBROUTINE PACKAGE PAGE 02

SUBROUTINE DIV(JCARD,JLAST,KCARD,K,KLAST,NER) CSP03770

DIMENSION JCARD(80), KCARD(80) CSP03780

C-----DIVIDE FIELD AT KCARD BY FIELD AT JCARD, QUOTIENT REPLACES FIELD CSP03790

C-----AT KCARD, WHICH IS EXTENDED TO THE LEFT. CSP03800

C-----REMAINDER IS IN LOW ORDER DIGITS OF KCARD. CSP03810

C-----SET NER=KLAST IF DIVISION BY ZERO ATTEMPTED. CSP03820

C-----SAVE SIGNS. CSP03830

CALL NSIGN(JCARD,JLAST,1,JSIGN) CSP03840

CALL NSIGN(KCARD,KLAST,1,KSIGN) CSP03850

C-----FILL KCARD EXTENSION WITH ZEROS. CSP03860

JSPAN=JLAST-J+1 CSP03870

KSTRT=K-1 CSP03880

KLOW=K-JSPAN CSP03890

IF (KLAST-KSTRT-JSPAN) 9,10,10 CSP03900

10 IF(KLOW) 9,9,11 CSP03910

11 CALL FILL(KCARD,KLOW,KSTRT,0) CSP03920

C-----PASS OVER LEADING ZEROS TO FIND JFRST. CSP03930

00 3 JFRST=J,JLAST CSP03940

IF (JCARD(JFRST)) 3,3,4 CSP03950

3 CONTINUE CSP03960

C-----DIVISION BY ZERO WAS ATTEMPTED. CSP03970

9 NER=KLAST CSP03980

GO TO 8 CSP03990

C-----FIND TRIAL DIVISOR AND DIVIDE. CSP04000

4 JHIGH=JCARD(JFRST) CSP04010

KPUT=KLOW+JLAST-JFRST CSP04020

KSTOP=KLAST+JFRST-JLAST-1 CSP04030

DO 1 KM=KSTRT,KSTOP CSP04040

MULT=(10*KCARD(KM)+KCARD(KM+1))/JHIGH CSP04050

NOUO=MULT CSP04060

IF (MULT) 7,7,2 CSP04070

2 KNOW=KM+1 CSP04080

DO 5 JNOW=JFRST,JLAST CSP04090

KCARD(KNOW)=KCARD(KNOW)-MULT*JCARD(JNOW) CSP04100

KNOW=KNOW+1 CSP04110

CALL CARRY(KCARD,KM,KNOW-1,KNOW) CSP04120

C-----ADD BACK DIVISOR IF OVERDRAW. CSP04130

IF (KNOW) 6,7,7 CSP04140

6 KCARD(KM)=KCARD(KM)+10*KNOW CSP04150

MULT=-1 CSP04160

NOUO=NOUO-1 CSP04170

GO TO 2 CSP04180

C-----STORE QUOTIENT DIGIT. CSP04190

7 KCARD(KPUT)=NOUO CSP04200

1 KPUT=KPUT+1 CSP04210

C-----RESTORE SIGNS, REMAINDER GETS SIGN OF DIVIDEND. CSP04220

CALL NSIGN(KCARD,KLAST-JSPAN,JSIGN*KSIGN,KNOW) CSP04230

8 CALL NSIGN(JCARD,JLAST,JSIGN,JNOW) CSP04240

CALL NSIGN(KCARD,KLAST,KSIGN,KNOW) CSP04250

RETURN CSP04260

END CSP04270

1130 COMMERCIAL SUBROUTINE PACKAGE

PAGE 03

VARIABLE ALLOCATIONS
 JSIGN=0006 KSIGN=0007 JSPAN=0008 KSTRT=0009 KLOW =000A JFRST=000B JHIGH=000C KPUT =000D KSTOP=000E KM =000F
 MULT =0010 NOUO =0011 KNOW =0012 JNOW =0013

STATEMENT ALLOCATIONS
 10 =006E 11 =0072 3 =0085 9 =0080 4 =0093 2 =0000 5 =00F1 6 =010F 7 =012A 1 =0133
 8 =0154

FEATURES SUPPORTED
 ONE WORD INTEGERS
 EXTENDED PRECISION

CALLEO SUBPROGRAMS
 NSIGN FILL CARRY SUBSC SUBIN

INTEGER CONSTANTS
 1=0016 0=0017 10=0018

CORE REQUIREMENTS FOR OIV
 COMMON 0 VARIABLES 22 PROGRAM 332

END OF COMPILEATION

// DUP

CSP04280

#STORE WS UA DIV

CSP04290

2AA3 0015

// FOR

CSP04300

PAGE 01

** 1130 COMMERCIAL SUBROUTINE PACKAGE
 * NAME ICOMP
 * ONE WORD INTEGERS
 * EXTENDED PRECISION
 * LIST ALL

CSP04310
 CSP04320
 CSP04330
 CSP04340
 CSP04350

1130 COMMERCIAL SUBROUTINE PACKAGE

PAGE 02

FUNCTION ICOMP(JCARD,J,JLAST,KCARD,K,KLAST)
 DIMENSION JCARD(80), KCARD(80)
 C-----COMPARE INTEGER FIELD AT KCARD AGAINST FIELD AT JCARD.
 C-----ICOMP=+0,+ AS (JCARD-KCARD) IS +,0,+.
 CALL NSIGN(JCARD,JLAST,1,JSIGN)
 CALL NSIGN(KCARD,KLAST,1,KSIGN)
 KSTRT=KLAST+J-JLAST-1
 IF (K-KSTRT) 5,5,6
 IF (K-KSTRT) 5,5,6
 ICOMP=KSIGN
 DO 6 KNOW=K,KSTRT
 IF (KCARD(KNOW)) 6,6,3
 6 CONTINUE
 4 KNOW=KSTRT+1
 JHASH=0
 DO 2 KSTRT=J,JLAST
 JHASH=JHASH+JCARD(KSTRT)
 ICOMP=JCARD(KSTRT)-KCARD(KNOW)
 IF (ICOMP) 1,2,1
 2 KNOW=KNOW+1
 IF (JSIGN*KSIGN+JHASH) 7,3,3
 1 IF (JSIGN*KSIGN) 7,8,8
 7 ICOMP=1
 8 ICOMP=JSIGN*ICOMP
 3 CALL NSIGN(JCARD,JLAST,JSIGN,KNOW)
 CALL NSIGN(KCARD,KLAST,KSIGN,KNOW)
 RETURN
 END

CSP04360
 CSP04370
 CSP04380
 CSP04390
 CSP04400
 CSP04410
 CSP04420
 CSP04430
 CSP04440
 CSP04450
 CSP04460
 CSP04470
 CSP04480
 CSP04490
 CSP04500
 CSP04510
 CSP04520
 CSP04530
 CSP04540
 CSP04550
 CSP04560
 CSP04570
 CSP04580
 CSP04590
 CSP04600
 CSP04610
 CSP04620

1130 COMMERCIAL SUBROUTINE PACKAGE

PAGE 03

VARIABLE ALLOCATIONS
 ICOMP=0000 JSIGN=0001 KSIGN=0002 KSTRT=0003 KNOW =0004 JHASH=0005

STATEMENT ALLOCATIONS
 5 =0042 6 =0054 4 =005C 2 =0088 1 =00A2 7 =00A9 8 =00AD 3 =00B4

FEATURES SUPPORTED
 ONE WORD INTEGERS
 EXTENDED PRECISION

CALLEO SUBPROGRAMS
 NSIGN SUBSC SUBIN

INTEGER CONSTANTS
 1=0008 0=0009

CORE REQUIREMENTS FOR ICOMP
 COMMON 0 VARIABLES 8 PROGRAM 188

END OF COMPILEATION

```
// DUP
*STORE      WS  UA  ICOMP
2ABB 000C
```

CSP04630
CSP04640

```
// FOR
```

CSP04650

PAGE 01

```
** 1130 COMMERCIAL SUBROUTINE PACKAGE
* NAME NSIGN
* ONE WORD INTEGERS
* EXTENDED PRECISION
* LIST ALL
```

CSP04660
CSP04670
CSP04680
CSP04690
CSP04700

1130 COMMERCIAL SUBROUTINE PACKAGE

PAGE 02

```
      SUBROUTINE NSIGN(JCARD,J,NEWS,NOLDS)
      DIMENSION JCARD(80)
C-----SIGN OF DECIMAL INTEGER AT JCARD(I) IS SET +, - OR REVERSED AS
C-----NEWS IS +1, -1 OR 0, NOLDS IS SET TO +1 OR -1 AS JCARD(I) WAS +
C-----OR -
      NOLDS=1
      JTEST=JCARD(I)
      IF (JTEST) 1,2,2
1     NOLDS=-1
2     IF (NEWS*JTEST) 3,4,5
4     IF (NEWS) 3,3,5
3     JTEST=-JTEST-1
5     JCARD(I)=JTEST
      RETURN
      END
```

CSP04710
CSP04720
CSP04730
CSP04740
CSP04750
CSP04760
CSP04770
CSP04780
CSP04790
CSP04800
CSP04810
CSP04820
CSP04830
CSP04840
CSP04850

1130 COMMERCIAL SUBROUTINE PACKAGE

PAGE 03

VARIABLE ALLOCATIONS
JTEST=0000

STATEMENT ALLOCATIONS
1 =0023 2 =002B 4 =0031 3 =0035 5 =003C

FEATURES SUPPORTED
ONE WORD INTEGERS
EXTENDED PRECISION

CALLED SUBPROGRAMS
SUBSC SUBIN

INTEGER CONSTANTS
1=0002

CORE REQUIREMENTS FOR NSIGN
COMMON 0 VARIABLES 2 PROGRAM 70

END OF COMPILATION

```
// OUP
*STORE      WS  UA  NSIGN
2AC4 0005
```

CSP04860
CSP04870

```
// FOR
```

CSP04880

PAGE 01

```
** 1130 COMMERCIAL SUBROUTINE PACKAGE
* NAME AIDEC
* ONE WORD INTEGERS
* EXTENDED PRECISION
* LIST ALL
```

CSP04890
CSP04900
CSP04910
CSP04920
CSP04930

1130 COMMERCIAL SUBROUTINE PACKAGE

PAGE 02

```

SUBROUTINE A10EC(JCARO,J,JLAST,NER)
  DIMENSION JCARO(B0)
  C-----CONVERT FIELO AT JCARO FROM A1 TO DECIMAL, CONVERTING BLANKS TO 0.
  C-----IF NOT NUMERIC OR BLANK, SET ERROR INOICATOR TO SUBSCRIPT VALUE.
  CALL NZONE(JCARO,JLAST,4,JSIGN)
  DO 8 JNOW=J,JLAST
    JTEST=JCARO(JNOW)
    IF (JTEST) 2,3,4
    IF (JTEST+4032) 4,1,1
  2  NER=JNOW
  4  GO TO 8
  3  IF (JTEST-15448) 4,5,4
  5  JTEST=-4032
  1  JCARO(JNOW)=(JTEST+4032)/256
  8  CONTINUE
    IF (JSIGN=2) 6,7,6
  7  JCARO(JLAST)=-JCARO(JLAST)-1
  6  RETURN
  ENO

```

CSP04940
CSP04950
CSP04960
CSP04970
CSP04980
CSP04990
CSP05000
CSP05010
CSP05020
CSP05030
CSP05040
CSP05050
CSP05060
CSP05070
CSP05080
CSP05090
CSP05100
CSP05110
CSP05120

1130 COMMERCIAL SUBROUTINE PACKAGE

PAGE 03

VARIABLE ALLOCATIONS
JSIGN=0000 JNOW =0001 JTEST=0002

STATEMENT ALLOCATIONS
2 =0032 4 =0038 3 =003E 5 =0044 1 =0049 8 =0057 7 =0065 6 =0071

FEATURES SUPPORTED
ONE WORD INTEGERS
EXTENDED PRECISION

CALLED SUBPROGRAMS
NZONE SUBSC SUBIN

INTEGER CONSTANTS
4=0004 4032=0005 16448=0006 256=0007 2=0008 1=0009

CORE REQUIREMENTS FOR A1DEC
COMMON 0 VARIABLES 4 PROGRAM 112

ENO OF COMPIATION

// OUP

CSP05130

*STORE WS UA A10EC

CSP05140

2AC9 0008

// FOR

CSP05150

PAGE 01

** 1130 COMMERCIAL SUBROUTINE PACKAGE
* NAME DECA1
* ONE WORD INTEGERS
* EXTENDED PRECISION
* LIST ALL

CSP05160
CSP05170
CSP05180
CSP05190
CSP05200

1130 COMMERCIAL SUBROUTINE PACKAGE

PAGE 02

```

SUBROUTINE DECA1(JCARO,J,JLAST,NER)
  DIMENSION JCARO(B0)
  C-----CONVERT FIELO AT JCARO FROM DECIMAL TO A1.
  C-----IF NOT NUMERIC, SET ERROR INOICATOR TO SUBSCRIPT VALUE.
  JSIGN=4
  IF (JCARO(JLAST)) 1,2,2
  1  JSIGN=2
    JCARO(JLAST)=-JCARO(JLAST)-1
  2  DO 3 JNOW=J,JLAST
    JTEST=JCARO(JNOW)
    IF (JTEST) 4,5,5
    IF (JTEST-10) 6,4,4
  4  NER=JNOW
  6  GO TO 3
  3  JCARO(JNOW)=256*JTEST-4032
    CONTINUE
  CALL NZONE(JCARO,JLAST,JSIGN,JNOW)
  RETURN
  ENO

```

CSP05210
CSP05220
CSP05230
CSP05240
CSP05250
CSP05260
CSP05270
CSP05280
CSP05290
CSP05300
CSP05310
CSP05320
CSP05330
CSP05340
CSP05350
CSP05360
CSP05370
CSP05380
CSP05390

1130 COMMERCIAL SUBROUTINE PACKAGE PAGE 03

VARIABLE ALLOCATIONS
JSIGN=0000 JNOW =0001 JTEST=0002

STATEMENT ALLOCATIONS
1 =002A 2 =003A 5 =004B 4 =0051 6 =0057 =0065

FEATURES SUPPORTED
ONE WORD INTEGERS
EXTENDED PRECISION

CALLED SUBPROGRAMS
NZONE SUBSC SUBIN

INTEGER CONSTANTS
4=0004 2=0005 1=0006 10=0007 256=0008 4032=0009

CORE REQUIREMENTS FOR DECA1
COMMON 0 VARIABLES 4 PROGRAM 114

END OF COMPILEATION

// OUP CSP05400

*STORE WS UA DECA1 CSP05410

2A01 0008

// FOR CSP05420

PAGE 01

** 1130 COMMERCIAL SUBROUTINE PACKAGE CSP05430

* NAME CARRY CSP05440

* ONE WORD INTEGERS CSP05450

* EXTENDED PRECISION CSP05460

* LIST ALL CSP05470

1130 COMMERCIAL SUBROUTINE PACKAGE PAGE 02

SUBROUTINE CARRY(JCARO,J,JLAST,KARRY) CSP05480

DIMENSION JCARO(80) CSP05490

C-----RESOLVE ALL CARRIES IN FIELD AT JCARO, KARRY IS HIGH ORDER CARRY. CSP05500

NCARY=0 CSP05510

JNOW=JLAST CSP05520

4 JTEST=JCARO(JNOW)+NCARY CSP05530

NCARY=JTEST/10 CSP05540

JTEST=JTEST-10*NCARY CSP05550

IF (JTEST) 1+2,2 CSP05560

1 JTEST=JTEST+10 CSP05570

NCARY=NCARY+1 CSP05580

2 JCARD(JNOW)=JTEST CSP05590

JNOW=JNOW+1 CSP05600

IF (JNOW=J) 3+4,4 CSP05610

3 KARRY=NCARY CSP05620

RETURN CSP05630

END CSP05640

1130 COMMERCIAL SUBROUTINE PACKAGE PAGE 03

VARIABLE ALLOCATIONS
NCARY=0000 JNOW =0001 JTEST=0002

STATEMENT ALLOCATIONS
4 =001B 1 =003C 2 =004B 3 =0050

FEATURES SUPPORTED
ONE WORD INTEGERS
EXTENDED PRECISION

CALLED SUBPROGRAMS
SUBSC SUBIN

INTEGER CONSTANTS
0=0004 10=0005 1=0006

CORE REQUIREMENTS FOR CARRY
COMMON 0 VARIABLES 4 PROGRAM 96

END OF COMPILEATION

// DUP CSP05650

*STORE WS UA CARRY CSP05660

2A09 0007

// ASM CSP05670

** IONO SUBROUTINE FOR 1130 COMMERCIAL SUBROUTINE PACKAGE (ID) CSP05680

* NAME IONO (ID) CSP05690

* LIST (1132 PRINTER) CSP05700

PAGE 1

```

0000 09595100      ENT      ION0      SUBROUTINE NAME      CSP05710
                        *CALL ION0      NO PARAMETERS      CSP05720
                        *CALL ION0      ALLDWS I/O OPERATIONS TO END BEFORE A CSP05730
                        *              PAUSE OR STOP IS ENTERED      CSP05740
0000 0001          ION0 BSS      1      ARGUMENT ADDRESS      CSP05750
0001 00 74000032    IOPND MDX L 50+0      ANY INTERRUPTS PENDING      CSP05760
0003 0 70FD        MDX      IOPND      CSP05770
0004 01 4C800000    BACK BSC I ION0      CSP05780
0006              END      CSP05790

```

NO ERRORS IN ABOVE ASSEMBLY.

```

// DUP      CSP05800
*STORE      WS UA ION0      CSP05810
2AE0 0002

```

```

// ASM      CSP05820
** PACK/UNPACK SUBROUTINES FOR 1130 COMMERCIAL SUBROUTINE PACKAGE (10) CSP05830
* NAME UNPAC      (10) CSP05840
* LIST (1132 PRINTER)      CSP05850

```

PAGE 1

```

0000 24557043      ENT      UNPAC UNPACK SUBROUTINE ENTRY POINT      CSP05860
                        *              CALL UNPAC(JCARD,J,JLAST,KCARD,K)      CSP05870
                        *              THE WORDS JCARD J THROUGH      CSP05880
                        *              JCARD JLAST IN A2 FORMAT ARE      CSP05890
                        *              UNPACKED INTO KCARD K IN A1 FORMAT.      CSP05900
0006 17043480      ENT      PACK PACK SUBROUTINE ENTRY POINT      CSP05910
                        *              CALL PACK(JCARD,J,JLAST,KCARD,K)      CSP05920
                        *              THE WORDS JCARD J THROUGH      CSP05930
                        *              JCARD JLAST IN A1 FORMAT ARE PACKED      CSP05940
                        *              INTO KCARD K IN A2 FORMAT.      CSP05950
                        *              0 ARGUMENT ADDRESS COMES IN HERE      CSP05960
0000 0 0000          UNPAC OC      SW2 LOAD NOP INSTRUCTION      CSP05970
0001 0 0003          LD          SWITCH STORE NOP AT SWITCH      CSP05980
0002 0 001E          STO          START COMPUTING      CSP05990
0003 0 7007          MOX          ELSE=SWTCH=1 BRANCH TO ELSE      CSP06000
0004 0 7008          SW1 MOX X    0 NOP INSTRUCTION      CSP06010
0005 0 7000          SW2 MDX X    0 ARGUMENT ADDRESS COMES IN HERE      CSP06020
0006 0 0000          PACK DC      PACK PICK UP ARGUMENT ADDRESS      CSP06030
0007 0 C0FE          LD          UNPAC AND STORE IT IN UNPAC      CSP06040
0008 0 00F7          STO          SW1 LOAD BRANCH TO ELSE      CSP06050
0009 0 C0FA          LD          SWITCH STORE BRANCH AT SWITCH      CSP06060
000A 0 D016          STO          START STX 1 SAVE161 SAVE IR1      CSP06070
000B 0 692F          STX          LDX 11 UNPAC PUT ARGUMENT ADDRESS IN IR1      CSP06080
000C 01 65800000    JCARD LD      1 0 GET JCARD ADDRESS      CSP06090
000E 0 C100          LD          ONE ADD CONSTANT OF 1      CSP06100
000F 0 802F          A          S 11 1 SUBTRACT J VALUE      CSP06110
0010 00 95800001    STO          JCARD+1 CREATE JCARD(J) ADDRESS      CSP06120
0012 0 D000          LD          1 3 GET KCARD ADDRESS      CSP06130
0013 0 C103          A          ONE ADD CONSTANT OF 1      CSP06140
0014 0 802A          S          S 11 4 SUBTRACT K VALUE      CSP06150
0015 00 95800004    STO          KCARD+1 CREATE KCARD(K) ADDRESS      CSP06160
0017 0 0006          LD          1 0 GET JCARD ADDRESS      CSP06170
0018 0 C100          A          ONE ADD CONSTANT OF 1      CSP06180
0019 0 8025          S          S 11 2 SUBTRACT JLAST VALUE      CSP06190
001A 00 95800002    STO          JLAST CREATE JCARD JLAST ADDRESS      CSP06200
001C 0 0023          KCARD LOX L1 0 PUT KCARD ADDRESS IN IR1      CSP06210
001D 00 65000000    JCARD LD      L 0 PICK UP JCARD(J)      CSP06220
001F 00 C4000000    SWTCH MOX X 0 SWITCH BETWEEN PACK AND UNPACK      CSP06230
0021 0 7000          SRT          8 SHIFT LOW ORDER BITS TO EXT      CSP06240
0022 0 1888          SLA          BMASK PUT BLANK IN LOW ORDER BITS      CSP06250
0023 0 1008          OR          1 0 PUT IN KCARD K      CSP06260
0024 0 E819          STO          1 -1 DECREMENT KCARD ADDRESS      CSP06270
0025 0 0100          MDX          16 REPOSITION BITS FROM EXT      CSP06280
0026 0 71FF          SLT          BMASK PUT BLANK IN LOW ORDER BITS      CSP06290
0027 0 1090          OR          FINIS BRANCH AROUND PACK ROUTINE      CSP06300
0028 0 E815          MDX          24 SHIFT HIGH ORDER BITS INTO EXT      CSP06310
0029 0 70D6          ELSE SRT      JCARD+1,-1 DECREMENT JCARD ADDRESS      CSP06320
002A 0 1898          MOX          LD 1 JCARD+1 PICK UP JCARD(J+1)      CSP06330
002B 01 74FF0020    RTE          8 SHIFT IN BITS FROM EXT      CSP06340
002D 01 C4800020    LD          1 0 PUT IN KCARD K      CSP06350
002F 0 18C8          FINIS STO      L JCARD+1,-1 DECREMENT JCARD ADDRESS      CSP06360
0030 0 D100          MDX          1 JCARD+1,-1 DECREMENT JCARD ADDRESS      CSP06370
0031 01 74FF0020    LD          1 -1 DECREMENT KCARD ADDRESS      CSP06380
0033 0 71FF          MDX          JCARD+1 GET JCARD(J) ADDRESS      CSP06390
0034 0 C0E8          LD

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0035 0 900A          S          JLAST SUBTRACT JCARD JLAST ADDRESS      CSP06400
0036 01 4C10001F    BSC L JCARD+,- CONTINUE IF DIFFERENCE 6 OR      CSP06410
0038 01 74050000    MDX L UNPAC+5 CREATE RETURN ADDRESS      CSP06420
003A 00 65000000    SAVE1 LDX L1 0 RESTORE IR1      CSP06430
003C 01 4C800000    BSC I UNPAC RETURN TO CALLING PROGRAM      CSP06440
003E 0 0040          BMASK DC      /40 MASK 000000001000000      CSP06450
003F 0 0001          ONE DC      1 CONSTANT OF 1      CSP06460
0040 0 0000          JLAST DC      0 STORAGE FOR JCARD JLAST ADDRESS      CSP06470
0042              END      CSP06480

```

NO ERRORS IN ABOVE ASSEMBLY.

```

// OUP      CSP06490
*STORE      WS UA UNPAC      CSP06500
2AE2 0005

```

```
// ASM
** READ AND PUNCH SUBROUTINES FOR 1130 CSP
* NAME READ
* LIST (1132 PRINTER)
```

```
CSP06510
(10) CSP06520
(10) CSP06530
CSP06540
```

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```
0053 19141100 ENT READ SUBROUTINE ENTRY POINT
* CALL REAO (JCARD, J, JLAST, NERR1)
* READ COLUMNS FROM BEGINNING OF CARD INTO JCARD(J)
* THROUGH JCARD(JLAST). PUT ERROR PARAMETER IN
* NERR1.
008C 179150C8 PUNCH SUBROUTINE ENTRY POINT
* CALL PUNCH (JCARD, J, JLAST, NERR2)
* PUNCH JCARD(J) THROUGH JCARD(JLAST) INTO THE
* BEGINNING OF A CARD. PUT ERROR PARAMETER INTO
* NERR2.
0000 0 0000 JCARD DC 0 JCARD J ADDRESS
0001 0 0051 AREA 855 81 I/O AREA BUFFER
0052 0 0000 FLAG DC 0 ERROR INDICATOR
0053 0 0000 READ OC 0 FIRST ARGUMENT ADDRESS
0054 0 6918 STX 1 SAVE161 SAVE IRI
0055 01 65800093 LDX 11 READ GET 1ST ARGUMENT ADDRESS
0057 0 4022 BSI SETUP GO TO SETUP
0058 20 03059131 LIBF CAR01 CALL CARD READ ROUTINE
0059 0 1000 DC /1000 READ
005A 1 0001 DC AREA AREA PARAMETER
005B 1 0073 DC ERROR ERROR PARAMETER
005C 20 225C5144 CONVT LIBF SPEED CALL CONVERSION ROUTINE
005D 0 0010 DC /0010 CARD CODE TO EBCDIC
005E 1 0002 DC AREA61 FROM AREA
005F 0 0000 JLAS1 DC 0 TO JCARD JLAST
0060 0 0000 CNT1 DC 0 CHARACTER COUNT
0061 0 00F0 LO FLAG ERROR INDICATOR
0062 01 4C180067 BSC L FINAL+6- ALL DONE IF ZERO
0064 0 1810 SRA 16 CLEAR ACC
0065 0 00EC STO FLAG CLEAR THE INDICATOR
0066 0 70F5 MOX CONVT CONVERT AGAIN
0067 20 22989547 FINAL LIBF SWING REVERSE THE ARRAY
0068 1 0000 DC JCARD FROM JCARD J
0069 1 005F DC JLAS1 TO JCARD JLAST
006A 20 03059131 TEST LIBF CAR01 CALL BUSY TEST ROUTINE
006B 0 0000 DC /0000 BUSY TEST PARAMETER
006C 0 70FD MDX TEST REPEAT IF BUSY
006D 0 7104 MOX 1 4 INCREMENT 4 ARGUMENTS
006E 0 6903 STX 1 DONE61 STORE IRI
006F 00 65000000 SAVE1 LDX L1 0 RESTORE IRI
0071 00 4C000000 DONE BSC L 0 RETURN TO CALLING PROGRAM
0073 0 0000 ERROR DC 0 START OF ERROR ROUTINE
0074 00 04000000 ERR STO L 0 STORE ACC IN ERROR WORD
0076 01 74010052 MOX L FLAG+1 SET THE FLAG INDICATOR
0078 01 4C800073 BSC I ERROR RETURN TO INTERRUPT PROGRAM
007A 0 0000 SETUP DC 0 START OF SETUP ROUTINE
007B 20 01667880 LIBF ARG5 CALL ARG5 SUBPROGRAM
007C 1 0000 DC JCARD GET JCARD J ADDRESS
007D 1 005F DC JLAS1 GET JCARD JLAST ADDRESS
007E 1 0001 OC AREA GET CHARACTER COUNT
007F 0 0050 DC 80 MAX CHARACTER COUNT
0080 0 000E LO JLAS1 DISTRIBUTE JCARD JLAST
0081 0 0014 STO JLAS2 INTO JLAS2
```

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```
0082 01 4C000001 LO L AREA DISTRIBUTE COUNT
0084 0 00D8 STO CNT1 INTO CNT1
0085 0 0012 STO CNT2 AND CNT2
0086 0 C103 LD 1 3 GET ERROR WORD ADDRESS
0087 0 00ED STO ERR61 STORE INSIDE ERROR ROUTINE
0088 0 1810 SRA 16 CLEAR ACC
0089 0 00C8 STO FLAG CLEAR ERROR INDICATOR
008A 01 4C80007A BSC I SETUP RETURN TO CALLING PROG
008C 0 0000 PUNCH OC 0 PUNCH ROUTINE STARTS HERE
008D 0 69E2 STX 1 SAVE161 SAVE IRI
008E 01 6580008C LDX 11 PUNCH LOAD 1ST ARGUMENT ADDRESS
0090 0 40E9 BSI SETUP GO TO SETUP ROUTINE
0091 20 22989547 LIBF SWING CALL REVERSE ARRAY
0092 1 0000 OC JCARD FROM JCARD J
0093 1 005F DC JLAS1 TO JCARD JLAST
0094 20 225C5144 LIBF SPEED CALL CONVERSION ROUTINE
0095 0 0011 DC /0011 FROM EBCDIC TO CARD CODE
0096 0 0000 JLAS2 DC 0 FROM JCARD JLAST
0097 1 0002 OC AREA61 TO THE I/O AREA BUFFER
0098 0 0000 DC 0 CHARACTER COUNT
0099 20 03059131 CNT2 LIBF CAR01 CALL PUNCH ROUTINE
009A 0 2000 DC /2000 PUNCH
009B 1 0001 DC AREA I/O AREA BUFFER
009C 1 0073 DC ERROR ERROR PARAMETER
009D 0 70C9 MDX FINAL ALL THROUGH, GO TO FINAL
009E 0 0000 END END OF REAO SUBPROGRAM
```

NO ERRORS IN ABOVE ASSEMBLY.

```
// DUP
*STORE WS UA READ
2AE7 0006
```

```
CSP07340
CSP07350
```

```
// ASM
** TYPE AND KEYBD SUBROUTINES FOR 1130 CSP
* NAME TYPER
* LIST (1132 PRINTER)
```

```
CSP07360
(10) CSP07370
(10) CSP07380
CSP07390
```

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003F	23A17159	ENT	TYPBR	SUBROUTINE ENTRY POINT	CSP07400
		* CALL TYPE (JCARD, J, JLAST)			CSP07410
		* TYPE JCARD(J) THROUGH JCARD(JLAST)			CSP07420
0069	12168084	ENT	KEYBD	SUBROUTINE ENTRY POINT	CSP07430
		* CALL KEYBD (JCARD, J, JLAST)			CSP07440
		* ENTER AT KEYBOARD JCARD(J) THROUGH JCARD(JLAST)			CSP07450
0000	0	0001	ONE	DC 1	CONSTANT OF 1
0001	0	0000	JCARD	DC 0	JCARD J ADDRESS
0002	0	0030	AREA	BSS 61	I/O AREA BUFFER
003F	0	0000	TYPBR	OC 0	FIRST ARGUMENT ADDR HERE
0040	0	691A	STX	1 SAVE161	SAVE IR1
0041	0	6178	LDX	1 120	PUT 120 IN IR1
0042	0	6923	STX	1 MAXCH	STORE IT AS MAX CHARS
0043	01	6580003F	LDX	11 TYPBR	PUT FIRST ADDR IN IR1
0045	0	4018	BSI	SETUP	GO TO SETUP
0046	0	C08B	LD	AREA	GET CHARACTER COUNT
0047	0	808B	A	ONE	HALF ADJUST IT AND
0048	0	1801	SRA	1	DIVIDE IT BY TWO
0049	0	D08B	STO	AREA	AND REPLACE IT
004A	0	1001	SLA	1	DOUBLE IT
004B	0	D00B	STO	CNT1	AND PUT IT IN CNT1
004C	20	195C1002	L1BF	RPACK	CALL REVERSE PACK ROUTINE
004D	1	0001	DC	JCARD	FROM JCARD J
004E	1	00B3	OC	JLAST	TO JCARD JLAST
004F	1	0003	DC	AREA61	PACK INTO I/O AREA
0050	20	05097663	L1BF	EBPRT	CALL CONVERSION ROUTINE
0051	0	0000	DC	/0000	FROM EBCDIC
0052	1	0003	DC	AREA61	TO PRINTER CODE,
0053	1	0003	DC	AREA61	ALL IN THE I/O AREA
0054	0	0000	CNT1	DC 0	HALF ADJUST CHARACTER CNT
0055	20	23A17170	L1BF	TYPE0	CALL TYPE ROUTINE
0056	0	2000	DC	/2000	TYPE PARAMETER
0057	1	0002	DC	AREA	I/O AREA BUFFER
0058	0	7103	FINAL	MOX 1 3	INCREMENT OVER 3 ARGUMENTS
0059	0	6903	STX	1 DONE61	STORE IR1
005A	00	65000000	SAVE1	LDX L1 0	RESTORE IR1
005C	00	4C000000	ODNE	BSC L 0	RETURN TO CALLING PROGRAM
005E	0	0000	SETUP	DC 0	START OF SETUP ROUTINE
005F	20	23A17170	TEST	L1BF TYPE0	CALL BUSY TEST ROUTINE
0060	0	0000	DC	/0000	BUSY TEST PARAMETER
0061	0	70FD	MDX	TEST	REPEAT TEST IF BUSY
0062	20	01647880	L1BF	ARGS	CALL ARGS ROUTINE
0063	1	0001	DC	JCARD	1ST ARGUMENT TO JCARD J
0064	1	00B3	DC	JLAST	TO JCARD JLAST
0065	1	0002	DC	AREA	TO CHARACTER COUNT
0066	0	0000	MAXCH	DC 0	MAXIMUM NUMBER OF CHARS
0067	01	4C80005E	BSC	1 SETUP	END OF SETUP, RETURN
0069	0	0000	KEYBD	DC 0	START OF KEYBOARD ROUTINE
006A	0	69F0	STX	1 SAVE161	SAVE IR1
006B	0	613C	LDX	1 60	PUT BUFFER LENGTH IN IR1
006C	0	69F9	STX	1 MAXCH	60 IS MAX NO OF CHARS
006D	01	65800069	LOX	11 KEYBD	1ST ARGUMENT ADDR IN IR1
006F	0	40EE	BSI	SETUP	GO TO SETUP

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0070	0	613C	LDX	1 60	PUT BUFFER LENGTH IN IR1
0071	0	1810	SRA	16	CLEAR THE ACC
0072	01	D5000002	CLEAR	STO L1 AREA	CLEAR THE I/O BUFFER
0074	0	71FF	MDX	1 -1	DECREMENT IR1
0075	0	70FC	MDX	CLEAR	AND CONTINUE CLEARING
0076	01	65800069	LDX	11 KEYBD	1ST ARGUMENT ADDR IN IR1
007B	0	C089	LD	AREA	PUT CHARACTER COUNT
0079	0	000A	STO	CNT2	IN CNT2
007A	20	23A17170	L1BF	TYPE0	CALL KEYBOARD ROUTINE
007B	0	1000	DC	/1000	KEYBOARD PARAMETER
007C	1	0002	DC	AREA	I/O AREA BUFFER
007D	20	23A17170	TEST1	L1BF TYPE0	CALL BUSY TEST ROUTINE
007E	0	0000	DC	/0000	BUSY TEST PARAMETER
007F	0	70FD	MDX	TEST1	REPEAT TEST IF BUSY
0080	20	225C5144	L1BF	SPEED	CALL CONVERSION ROUTINE
0081	0	0010	DC	/0010	CARD CODE TO EBCDIC
0082	1	0003	DC	AREA61	FROM THE I/O AREA BUFFER
0083	0	0000	JLAST	DC 0	TO JCARD JLAST
0084	0	0000	CNT2	DC 0	CHARACTER COUNT
0085	20	22989547	L1BF	SWING	CALL REVERSE ARRAY
0086	1	0001	DC	JCARD	REVERSE FROM JCARD J
0087	1	00B3	OC	JLAST	TO JCARD JLAST
0088	0	70CF	MOX	FINAL	ALL THROUGH, GO TO FINAL
008A			ENO		END OF TYPE SUBPROGRAM

NO ERRORS IN ABOVE ASSEMBLY.

// DUP CSP08170
 *STORE WS UA TYPBR CSP08180
 2AED 0006

// ASM CSP08190
 ** PRINT AND SKIP SUBROUTINES FOR 1130 CSP (10) CSP08200
 * NAME PRINT (10) CSP08210
 * LIST (1132 PRINTER) CSP08220

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0041 17649563      ENT PRINT SUBROUTINE ENTRY POINT CSP08230
                      * CALL PRINT (JCARD, J, JLAST, NERR3) CSP08240
                      * PRINT JCARD(J) THROUGH JCARD(JLAST) ON THE CSP08250
                      * 1132 PRINTER. PUT ERROR PARAMETER IN NERR3. CSP08260
0069 224895C0      ENT SKIP SUBROUTINE ENTRY POINT CSP08270
                      * CALL SKIPIN) CSP08280
                      * EXECUTE CONTROL FUNCTION SPECIFIED BY INTEGER N CSP08290
0000 0 0001      ONE DC 1 CONSTANT OF 1 CSP08300
0001 0 2000      SPACE DC /2000 PRINT FUNCTION WITH SPACE CSP08310
0002 0 0000      JCARD DC 0 JCARD J ADDRESS CSP08320
0003 0 0000      JLAST DC 0 JCARD JLAST ADDRESS CSP08330
0004 0 0030      AREA BSS 61 WORD COUNT & PRINT AREA CSP08340
0041 0 0000      PRINT DC 0 ADDRESS OF 1ST ARGUMENT CSP08350
0042 20 176558F1 TEST LIBF PRNT1 CALL BUSY TEST ROUTINE CSP08360
0043 0 0000      DC /0000 BUSY TEST PARAMETER CSP08370
0044 0 70FD      MDX TEST REPEAT TEST IF BUSY CSP08380
0045 0 691A      STX 1 SAVEI61 STORE IR1 CSP08390
0046 01 65800041 LDX 11 PRINT LOAD 1ST ARGUMENT ADDRESS CSP08400
0048 20 01647880 LIBF ARG5 CALL ARG5 ROUTINE CSP08410
0049 1 0002      DC JCARD JCARD J PICKED UP CSP08420
004A 1 0003      DC JLAST JCARD JLAST PICKED UP CSP08430
004B 1 0004      DC AREA CHARACTER COUNT PICKED UP CSP08440
004C 0 0078      DC 120 MAX CHARACTER COUNT CSP08450
004D 0 C086      LO AREA GET CHARACTER COUNT CSP08460
004E 0 80B1      A ONE HALF ADJUST CSP08470
004F 0 1801      SRA 1 DIVIDE BY TWO CSP08480
0050 0 0083      STO AREA STORE WORD COUNT CSP08490
0051 0 C103      LD 1 GET ERROR WORD ADDRESS CSP08500
0052 0 0012      STO ERR61 STORE IT IN ERROR ROUTINE CSP08510
0053 20 195C10D2 LIBF RPACK CALL REVERSE PACK ROUTINE CSP08520
0054 1 0002      DC JCARD JCARD J ADDRESS CSP08530
0055 1 0003      DC JLAST JCARD JLAST ADDRESS CSP08540
0056 1 0005      DC AREA61 PACK INTO I/O AREA CSP08550
0057 20 176558F1 LIBF PRNT1 CALL PRINT ROUTINE CSP08560
0058 0 2000      WRITE OC /2000 PRINT PARAMETER CSP08570
0059 1 0004      DC AREA I/O AREA BUFFER CSP08580
005A 1 0063      DC ERROR ERROR PARAMETER CSP08590
005B 0 C0A6      LD SPACE LOAD PRINT WITH SPACE CSP08600
005C 0 00FB      STO WRITE STORE IN PRINT PARAMETER CSP08610
005D 0 7104      MDX 1 4 INCREMENT OVER 4 ARGUMENTS CSP08620
005E 0 6903      STX 1 DONEI61 STORE IR1 CSP08630
005F 00 65000000 SAVE1 LDX L1 0 RELOAD OR RESTORE IR1 CSP08640
0061 00 4C000000 DONE1 BSC L 0 RETURN TO CALLING PROGRAM CSP08650
0063 0 0000      ERROR DC 0 RETURN ADDRESS GOES HERE CSP08660
0064 00 D4000000 ERR STO L 0 STORE ACC IN ERROR PARAM CSP08670
0066 0 1B10      SRA 16 CLEAR ACC CSP08680
0067 01 4C800063 BSC 1 ERROR RETURN TO PRNT1 PROGRAM CSP08690
0069 0 0000      SKIP DC 0 ADDRESS OF ARGUMENT ADDRESS AOR CSP08700
006A 01 C4800069 LD 1 SKIP GET ARGUMENT ADDRESS CSP08710
006C 0 D001      STO ARG61 OROP IT AND CSP08720
006D 00 C4000000 ARG LD L 0 GET ARGUMENT CSP08730
006F 01 4C300074 BSC L NOSUP*-2 GO TO NOSUPPRESSION IF 6 CSP08740
0071 0 C009      LO NOSPC SET UP SPACE SUPPRESSION CSP08750
0072 0 D0E5      STO WRITE CHANGE PRINT FUNCTION CSP08760

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0073 0 7003      MDX DONE GO TO RETURN CSP08770
0074 0 D001      NOSUP STO CNTRL SET UP COMMAND CSP08780
0075 20 176558F1 LIBF PRNT1 CALL THE PRNT ROUTINE CSP08790
0076 0 3000      CNTRL DC /3000 CARRIAGE COMMAND WORD CSP08800
0077 01 74010069 DONE MDX L SKIP*1 ADJUST RETURN ADDRESS CSP08810
0079 01 4C800069 BSC 1 SKIP RETURN TO CALLING PROGRAM CSP08820
007B 0 2010      NOSPC DC /2010 SUPPRESS SPACE COMMAND CSP08830
007C      END END OF PRINT SUBPROGRAM CSP08840

```

NO ERRORS IN ABOVE ASSEMBLY.

```

// OUP CSP08850
*STORE WS UA PRINT CSP08860
2AF3 0005

```

```

// ASM CSP08870
** ARG5, RPACK AND SWING SUBROUTINES FOR 1130 CSP (10) CSP08880
* LIST 11132 PRINTER (10) CSP08890
* NAME ARG5 (10) CSP08900

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```

      LI8R      LI8F TYPE ROUTINES FOLLOW
* THESE SUBROUTINES CANNOT BE CALLED FROM FORTRAN
0002 01647880  ENT  ARG5  SUBROUTINE ENTRY POINT  CSP08910
* ARG5 GETS THE ARGUMENT FOR THE I/O ROUTINES  CSP08920
0030 195C1002  ENT  RPACK SUBROUTINE ENTRY POINT  CSP08930
* RPACK REVERSES AND PACKS EBCDIC STRINGS  CSP08940
004F 22989547  ENT  SWING SUBROUTINE ENTRY POINT  CSP08950
* SWING REVERSES AN EBCDIC STRING  CSP08960
0000 0 0001  ONE  OC 1  CONSTANT OF I  CSP08970
0001 0 0000  JLAST DC 0  JCARD JLAST ADDRESS  CSP08980
0002 0 6A2A  ARG5 STX 2 SAVE2&1  ARG5 ROUTINE STARTS HERE  CSP08990
0003 00 66800000  LDK 12 0  GET 1ST ARGUMENT ADDR  CSP09000
0005 0 C100  LD 1 0  GET JCARD AADR  CSP09010
0006 00 95800002  S 11 2  SUBTRACT JLAST VALUE  CSP09020
0008 0 80F7  A ONE  ADD ONE  CSP09030
0009 00 D6800001  STO 12 1  STORE IN 2ND ARG  CSP09040
0008 0 C100  LD 1 0  GET JCARD AADR  CSP09050
000C 00 95800001  S 11 1  SUBTRACT J VALUE  CSP09060
000E 0 80F1  A DNE  ADD ONE  CSP09070
000F 00 D6800000  STO 12 0  STORE IN 1ST ARG  CSP09080
0011 00 96800001  S 12 1  SUBTRACT JLAST ADDR  CSP09090
0013 0 80EC  A ONE  ADD ONE  CSP09100
0014 01 4C080018  BSC L ERROR1,++  CHECK FOR NEG OR 0 CHARS  CSP09110
0016 0 9203  S 2 3  DK* SUBTRACT MAK CHARS  CSP09120
0017 01 4C300021  BSC L ERROR=-2  CHECK MORE THAN MAX CHARS  CSP09130
0019 0 8203  A 2 3  ADD MAK CHARS BACK  CSP09140
001A 0 7000  MDX OK  ADDRESSES OK  CSP09150
0018 00 C6800000  ERROR LD 12 0  PICK UP JCARD(J)  CSP09160
001D 00 06800001  STO 12 1  AND STORE IN JCARD(JLAST)  CSP09170
001F 0 C0E0  LD DNE  SET UP CHAR COUNT OF 1  CSP09180
0020 0 7007  MDX OK  GO TO STORE CHAR COUNT  CSP09190
0021 00 C6800000  ERROR LD 12 0  PICK UP JCARD(J)  CSP09200
0023 0 9203  S 2 3  AND CALCULATE JCARD(JLAST)  CSP09210
0024 0 80D8  A ONE  TO BE JCARD(J+MAX-1)  CSP09220
0025 00 06800001  STO 12 1  STORE ADDR IN JCARD(JLAST)  CSP09230
0027 0 C203  LD 2 3  LOAD CHARACTER COUNT  CSP09240
0028 00 06800002  OK STO 12 2  STORE CHARACTER COUNT  CSP09250
002A 0 7204  MOK 2 4  CREATE RETURN ADDR  CSP09260
0028 0 6A03  LAST STX 2 DOME&1  STORE RETURN ADDRESS  CSP09270
002C 00 66000000  SAVE2 LDX 12 0  RESTORE I&2  CSP09280
002E 00 4C000000  DDNE BSC L 0  RETURN TO CALLING PROGRAM  CSP09290
0030 0 6AFC  RPACK STX 2 SAVE2&1  RPACK ROUTINE STARTS HERE  CSP09300
0031 00 66800000  LDK 12 0  GET 1ST ARGUMENT ADDRESS  CSP09310
0033 00 C6800000  LD 12 0  GET JCARD AADR  CSP09320
0035 0 D006  STO JCARD&1  INITIALIZE JCARD ADDRESS  CSP09330
0036 00 C6800001  LD 12 1  GET SECOND ARGUMENT ADDR  CSP09340
0038 0 D0C8  STO JLAST  INITIALIZE JCARD JLAST  CSP09350
0039 0 C202  LD 2 2  GET AREA ADDRESS  CSP09360
003A 0 D009  STO KCARD&1  INITIALIZE PACK TO ADDRESS  CSP09370
003B 00 4C000000  JCARD LD L 0  LOAD FIRST CHARACTER  CSP09380
003D 0 1898  SRT 24  SHIFT INTO EXT  CSP09390
003E 01 74FF003C  MOK L JCARD&1,=-1  DECREMENT ADDRESS  CSP09400
0040 01 C480003C  LD 1 JCARD&1  GET SECOND CHARACTER  CSP09410
0042 0 18C8  RTE 8  SHIFT RIGHT, RETRIEVE EKT  CSP09420

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0043 00 D4000000  KCARD STO L 0  STORE IN AREA  CSP09430
0045 01 74FF003C  MDK L JCARD&1,=-1  DECREMENT ADDRESS  CSP09440
0047 01 74010044  MDX L KCARD&1,=61  INCREMENT AREA ADDRESS  CSP09450
0049 0 C0F2  LD JCARD&1  GET ENDING ADDRESS  CSP09460
004A 0 90B6  S JLAST  SUBTRACT JCARD JLAST AADR  CSP09470
004B 01 4C10003B  BSC L JCARD,=-  REPEAT IF NOT MINUS  CSP09480
004D 0 7203  MDK 2 3  INCREMENT OVER 3 ARGS  CSP09490
004E 0 70DC  MDX LAST  ALL THROUGH, GO TO LAST  CSP09500
004F 0 6ADD  SWING STX 2 SAVE2&1  SWING ARRAY END FOR END  CSP09510
0050 00 66800000  LDK 12 0  GET 1ST ARGUMENT ADDRESS  CSP09520
0052 00 C6800000  LD 12 0  GET FIRST ARGUMENT  CSP09530
0054 0 D007  STO 8ACK&1  STORE AT BACK ADDRESS  CSP09540
0055 00 C6800001  LD 12 1  GET 2ND ARGUMENT  CSP09550
0057 0 D001  STO FROMT&1  STORE AT FRONT ADDRESS  CSP09560
0058 00 C4000000  FRDNT LD L 0  GET WORD FROM FRONT  CSP09570
005A 0 1890  SRT 16  PUT IT IN THE EKT  CSP09580
005B 00 C4000000  BACK LD L 0  GET A WORD FROM THE BACK  CSP09590
005D 0 E810  OR HEK40  OR IN AN EBCDIC BLANK  CSP09600
005E 01 D4800059  STO 1 FRDNT&1  PUT IT IN THE FRDNT  CSP09610
0060 0 1090  SLT 16  RETRIEVE THE EKT  CSP09620
0061 0 E80C  OR HEX40  OR IN AN EBCDIC BLANK  CSP09630
0062 01 D480005C  STO 1 BACK&1  PUT IT IN THE BACK  CSP09640
0064 01 74010059  MDK L FRDNT&1,=61  INCREMENT THE FRONT ADDR  CSP09650
0066 01 74FF005C  MDX L BACK&1,=-1  DECREMENT THE BACK ADDR  CSP09660
0068 0 C0F0  LD FRDNT&1  GET THE FRONT ADDRESS  CSP09670
0069 0 90F2  S BACK+1  SUBTRACT THE BACK ADDRESS  CSP09680
006A 01 4C080058  BSC L FRDNT,=  REPEAT IF MINUS  CSP09690
006C 0 7202  MDK 2 2  INCREMENT OVER 2 ARGS  CSP09700
006D 0 70B0  MDX LAST  ALL THROUGH, GO TO LAST  CSP09710
006E 0 0040  MEX40 DC /0040  EBCDIC BLANK CODE  CSP09720
0070  END  END OF ARG5 SUBPROGRAM  CSP09730

```

NO ERRORS IN ABOVE ASSEMBLY.

// DUP

CSP09760

*STORE WS UA ARG5

CSP09770

2AF8 0008

APPENDIX

CORE ALLOCATION

To calculate the core requirements, sum the number of words for all routines used. If NZONE, CARRY, NSIGN, SERVICE, WHOLE, ADD, and/or FILL are not included in the first sum, and they are CALLED by a routine in the first sum, add their number of words to the first sum. Then calculate the Reference core requirements. Keeping in mind that no matter how many times a Reference is used, it should be considered only once, sum the core requirements of all References used. Add this sum to the first sum. The resulting total is the core requirement for the 1130 Commercial Subroutine Package. Notice that the FORTRAN subroutines a, b, c, and d will also be used by most FORTRAN programs and so will be present whether the package is used or not.

<u>Routine Name</u>	<u>Number of Words</u>	<u>CALLS</u>	<u>Reference</u>
A1DEC	116	NZONE	a
ADD	202	NSIGN, CARRY, FILL	a
CARRY	100		a
DECA1	118	NZONE	a
DIV	354	NSIGN, CARRY, FILL	a
EDIT	302	NZONE, FILL	a
FILL	36		a
GET	148	NZONE	a,b,c
ICOMP	196	NSIGN	a
IOND	6		None
MOVE	56		a
MPY	240	NSIGN, CARRY, FILL	a
NCOMP	76		a
NSIGN	72		a
NZONE	136		a
PACK/UNPAC	66		None
PRINT/SKIP	124	SERVICE	e
PUT	152	NZONE, WHOLE	a,b,d
READ/PUNCH	158	SERVICE	f,h
STACK	6		None

<u>Routine Name</u>	<u>Number of Words</u>	<u>CALLS</u>	<u>Reference</u>
SUB	48	NSIGN, ADD	a
TYPER/KEYBD	136	SERVICE	g,h
WHOLE	34		None
SERVICE	112		None
TOTAL	2,994		

References

- | | |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------|
| a) 62 (SUBSC, SUBIN) | e) 404 (PRNT1) |
| b) 342 (EADD, EMPY, ESTO, FLOAT) | f) 264 (CARD1) |
| c) 8 (SNR) | g) 638 (TYPE0, EBPRT) |
| d) 74 (EABS, ESBP, IFIX) | h) 360 (SPEED, ILS04) |

EBCDIC CHARACTERS AND DECIMAL EQUIVALENTS

A	-16064	S	-7616	blank	16448
B	-15808	T	-7360	. (period)	19264
C	-15552	U	-7104	< (less than)	19520
D	-15296	V	-6848	(19776
E	-15040	W	-6592	+	20032
F	-14784	X	-6336	&	20544
G	-14528	Y	-6080	\$	23360
H	-14272	Z	-5824	*	23616
I	-14016	0	-4032)	23872
J	-11968	1	-3776	- (minus)	24640
K	-11712	2	-3520	/	24896
L	-11456	3	-3264	,	27456
M	-11200	4	-3008	%	27712
N	-10944	5	-2752	#	31552
O	-10688	6	-2496	@	31808
P	-10432	7	-2240	' (apostrophe)	32064
Q	-10176	8	-1984	=	32320
R	-9920	9	-1728		

OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS

The procedures set forth in IBM 1130 Card/Paper Tape Programming System Operator's Guide (C26-3629) and in IBM 1130 DISK Monitor System Reference Manual (C26-3750) should be followed to execute the sample problems and all user-written programs.

In addition, to execute sample problems 1 and 3, the switch settings on the console are as follows:

<u>Switch</u>	<u>Position and meaning</u>
0	up = 1132 Printer, down = console printer
1-15	no meaning

There are no switch settings for sample problem 2, but the 1132 Printer is required.

HALT LISTING

Conditions A and B (see list below) have the following meaning:

- A Device not ready.
- B Internal subroutine error. Rerun job. If error persists, verify that the subroutine deck is accurate, using the listings in this manual. If the deck is the same, contact your local IBM representative. Save all output.

<u>IAR</u>	<u>Accumulator (hex)</u>	<u>Device</u>	<u>Condition</u>
41	1xx0	1442 Card Read Punch	A
41	1xx1	1442 Card Read Punch	B
41	2xx0	Console printer or keyboard	A
41	2xx1	Console printer or keyboard	B
41	6xx0	1132 Printer	A
41	6xx1	1132 Printer	B

BIBLIOGRAPHY

IBM 1130 Functional Characteristics (A26-5881)

Core Requirements for 1130 FORTRAN (C20-1641)

1130 FORTRAN Programming Techniques (C20-1642)

IBM 1130 Card/Paper Tape Programming Systems Operator's Guide (C26-3629)

IBM 1130 DISK Monitor System Reference Manual (C26-3750)

IBM 1130 Assembler Language (C26-5927)

IBM 1130 Subroutine Library (C26-5929)

IBM 1130 FORTRAN Language (C26-5933)

READER'S COMMENT FORM

1130 Commercial Subroutine Package (1130-SE-25X)
Version 2, Program Reference Manual

H20-0241-2

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